

ITALY'S EARTHQUAKE HORROR ILLUSTRATED. GLI ORRORI DEL TERREMOTO D'ITALIA ILLUSTRATI.

# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

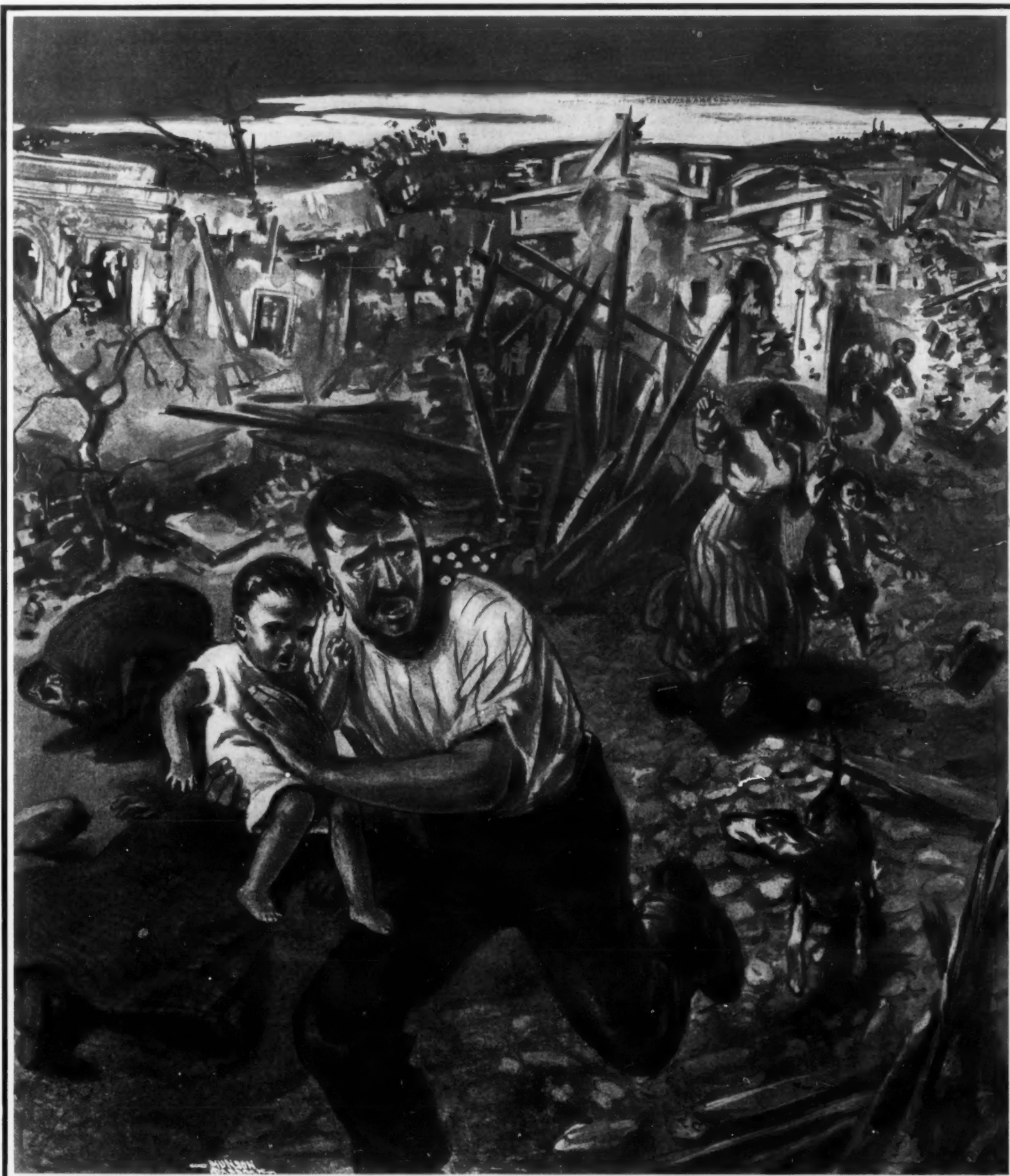
# WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVIII. No. 2785

New York, January 21, 1909

Price 10 Cents



THE CHARLES SCHWENKER PRESS.

COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY JUDGE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

**The Most Fearful Calamity of the New Century.**—(La piu orribile Tragedia del Nuovo Secolo.)  
MAD FLIGHT OF THE FRENZIED POPULACE FROM THE CITY OF BAGNARA, DESTROYED BY THE EARTHQUAKE OF DECEMBER 28th, 1908—ALMOST ALL OF THE 7,500 INHABITANTS KILLED OR INJURED.—Drawn for *Leslie's Weekly* by Munson Paddock from the first authentic photographs furnished by the Press Publishing Company.  
FUGA PAZZA DELLA POPOLAZIONE IMPAURITA DAL CENTRO DI BAGNARA, CHE FU DISTRUTTA DAL TERREMOTO DEL 28 DICEMBRE, 1908.



FINANCIAL

[Established 1867]  
**S. L. BLOOD & CO.**  
 Members New York Stock Exchange  
 66 Broadway, - New York  
**STOCKS and BONDS**  
 Bought and Sold for Cash, or Carried  
 on Margin. Correspondence Invited.

**THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW**  
**OF J. S. BACHE & CO., BANKERS,**  
 42 BROADWAY, QUOTED WEEKLY  
 BY THE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE  
 UNITED STATES, WILL BE SENT ON  
 APPLICATION TO INVESTORS IN-  
 TERESTED.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when  
 writing for above Review.

**What Is U. S. Steel Worth?**  
**A Study in Value**  
 The second of a series of "Studies in Security  
 Values" analyzing the intrinsic values of leading  
 railroad and industrial securities has been is-  
 sued by us, dealing with the essential factors  
 affecting investment values of United States Steel  
 securities.  
 This Pamphlet gives:-  
 Average earnings for 7½ years.  
 Amount appropriated for maintenance  
 and betterments for 7½ years.  
 Value of assets.  
 Warrant for larger dividends.  
 A copy of this pamphlet will be sent upon  
 request for Circular No. 133  
**CURTIS, FREEMAN & CO.**  
 Members New York Stock Exchange,  
 25 Broad St., New York. 50 Congress St., Boston.

**FRACTIONAL LOTS**  
 We make a specialty of executing orders for all Stocks  
 listed on New York Stock Exchange in Fractional Lots  
 from one share upward. Write for circular A 22.  
 Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or on margin.  
 Daily Market Letter sent on request.  
**J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO.**  
 (Members of the New York Stock Exchange)  
 66 BROADWAY, 180 MONTAGUE ST.  
 NEW YORK, BROOKLYN.

**8 Per-Cent. First Mortgage Loans**  
 Absolutely safe. Secured by improved Houston real estate of  
 double the value of loan.  
 If you wish an investment as safe as U. S. Bonds and paying  
 8 per cent. interest per annum, write me.  
 W. C. McLELLAND, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

Arthur E. Jameson.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

**AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.**  
 Photogravure in sepia, 15 x 19½.  
 One Dollar.

Send 8 cents for our beautiful illustrated catalogue.

**JUDGE COMPANY,**  
 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Trade supplied by the Anderson Publishing Company,  
 301 Third Avenue, New York.

**Bind Your Copies of Leslie's**  
 An excellent binder for fifty-two  
 copies will be sent postpaid for  
 \$1.50. Write to-day for one.  
**THE JUDGE CO.**  
 225 Fifth Avenue New York

**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers**

**NOTICE.**—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the  
 full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is  
 known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers  
 in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies,  
 to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Com-  
 pany, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answer-  
 ing questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should al-  
 ways be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to  
 "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**R**EADERS often ask me the question whether a ten- or twenty-point margin  
 is sufficient. My reply always has been that margin trading is dangerous,  
 and that, while ordinarily ten or twenty points might give sufficient protection,  
 no one can tell what may happen in an emergency to a certain stock or to a line  
 of stocks. Justification of what I have said is found in the recent sudden and  
 startling break in Consolidated Gas on the New York Stock Exchange. Ten min-  
 utes after the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the gas case had  
 been received, the price of the stock had fallen over twenty-five points, and the  
 following day the decline reached thirty-five points.

A favorable decision had been anticipated, and many had bought the stock in  
 the belief that it would cross 200. What happened to those who had margins of  
 twenty or twenty-five per cent. may easily be imagined. Their losses must have  
 been enormous. If they had bought a less number of shares and paid for them,  
 or even if they had had a margin of fifty points, they would have been in condi-  
 tion to have held on in patience for the final outcome. What happened to Con-  
 solidated Gas may happen to other stocks through any unexpected or untoward  
 circumstances. The whole market may be swept off its foundations by some  
 great calamity, like a San Francisco earthquake, the assassination of a President,  
 or a Chicago fire. Wall Street has not yet felt the effects of the awful catas-  
 trophe in Italy, yet it is impossible to believe that the fearful loss of property  
 involved will not make itself felt to some degree in every financial center.

Recurring to the decision of Judge Peckham in the Consolidated Gas case, I  
 call attention to the facts: The Legislature of New York undertook to fix the  
 price of gas in New York City at eighty cents per thousand feet. The Consoli-  
 dated Gas Company claimed that this was confiscatory, as it meant ruin to the  
 company. Judge Peckham holds that the Legislature had a right to pass the  
 eighty-cent law, and that if the company shows conclusively after an experience  
 with eighty-cent gas that this price will not yield it a fair profit, then it can go  
 into court and test the validity of the law again. This decision is similar to those  
 rendered in some of the Southern railroad cases. The railroads have been com-  
 pelled to accept the reduced rates imposed by legislative enactment, and if they  
 find that they are ruinous, they are at liberty to appeal to the courts for relief.

Has it occurred to my readers that, while this may be good law, it is not  
 equitable? Suppose a gas company or a railroad submits to a reduced rate, is  
 driven into bankruptcy, goes to the court for relief, and the oppressive legisla-  
 tion is declared to be unconstitutional—who will repay the corporation for the loss  
 it has sustained? Who will rebuild the ruined properties? These are questions  
 that not only the capitalists must consider, but that every stockholder in a cor-  
 poration subject to legislative scrutiny must bear in mind.

Concurrently with the decision in the gas case was that in the Standard Oil  
 case. My readers ought to understand the facts: The oil company was prosecuted  
 on the charge of violating the Sherman law in accepting rebates. There were  
 1,462 counts in the indictment, one for every car-load shipped, though the court  
 has since held that the single transactions, not the number of car-loads, must be  
 the number of offenses alleged. The company was charged with shipping oil at  
 six cents a hundred pounds from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., on the  
 Alton Railroad, while the legal rate was eighteen cents. It undertook to show  
 that it was shipping at the six-cent rate on two other lines, that the Alton's traffic  
 manager had made the rate of six cents and had said that it was the legal and  
 filed rate, and that therefore the oil company acted in good faith, and that if it  
 broke the law technically it was through accepting a rate which the railroad was  
 imposing through mistake. Judge Landis ruled out a good part of the defense,  
 and the company was convicted of a technical offense and fined \$20,000 on each of  
 the 1,462 counts of the indictment, or a total of \$29,240,000.

The company that was prosecuted was the Standard Oil Company of Indiana,  
 with a capital of only \$1,000,000; but Judge Landis held that the Standard Oil  
 Company of New Jersey, with a capital of \$100,000,000, ought to pay the fine,  
 although it had had no opportunity to be heard in the case. No good lawyer ex-  
 pected that such an unrighteous judgment could stand, and it took the United  
 States Circuit Court of Appeals only a short time to set the fine aside, with a  
 rebuke to Landis that must have made his ears tingle. The government asked  
 the Court of Appeals for a rehearing, which was refused. It then went to the  
 United States Supreme Court, which now declines to review the decision of the  
 Court of Appeals. Thus the matter rests until a new trial is instituted.

I present these facts clearly to my readers, because no man can hope to suc-  
 ceed, either in speculating or investing, in Wall Street, who does not keep him-  
 self posted as to events which affect business conditions. If a man speculates in  
 Wall Street without knowledge of what he is buying or selling, he is bound to  
 lose. He is like a gambler who goes into a fero establishment to play against  
 the dealer. The chances are always in the dealer's favor. Money is made in  
 Wall Street, and will continue to be made, by those who speculate with knowledge  
 of what they are doing, just as a man buys a piece of real estate, expecting to  
 get a bargain and to make something out of it; just as some thrifty housewives  
 buy their coal early in the season, in expectation that when cold weather comes  
 coal will go up; just as many a good housekeeper puts in a couple of barrels of  
 apples or potatoes when these are plentiful and cheap, knowing that higher prices  
 are sure to follow.

I have known of farmers who have made a great deal of money by buying  
 potatoes and apples in fall, storing them, and selling them for a profit in spring.  
 This is speculation quite analogous to that which we have every day in Wall  
 Street, by those who buy stocks and bonds in hope of selling them later on at  
 higher prices. What would be thought of a speculator in apples or potatoes who  
 did not forecast the future and arrive at his best judgment regarding the possi-  
 bilities of an oversupply or an undersupply, a lower or a higher price? The  
 farmer arrives at these conclusions by studying market and crop conditions. So  
 I say that the speculator who succeeds in Wall Street is the one who follows  
 closely those events which influence business conditions. As surely as an earth-  
 quake or a fire destroys property and creates distrust and fear in the business  
 world, so surely does the sweeping action of a court in fining a great corporation  
 an outrageous sum for a trifling offense, or a decision compelling a railroad or a  
 gas company to run the risk of doing business at ruinous loss, hurt the values not  
 only of the securities directly affected, but of all values generally, for such actions  
 create timidity, fear, and distrust among the investing class. The need for con-  
 servative, thoughtful, discriminating public opinion, for careful and well-balanced  
 legislation, is apparent. Governor Hughes never expressed a wiser sentiment  
 than when he declared for investigation first and legislation afterward. Hereto-  
 fore we have had too much legislation first, with investigation later on.

The surprising strength of the stock market throughout the past year has  
 been due, above everything else, to the firm belief of the American people in the  
 future of their country. They realize that we are the marvel of the world in in-  
 dustrial achievements; that comfort is more easily secured and wealth more  
 readily accumulated in this country than in any other. Nature has lavished her  
 bounties upon us. Our crops, our mineral deposits, our wealth in timber lands  
 and in all the resources that make for magnificence have been bestowed with a

(Continued on page 67.)

FINANCIAL

Why realize only 4½ per cent. or less on your invest-  
 ments when

**6% AND MORE**

has been realized for a quarter of a century ON NEW  
 YORK CITY PROPERTY, through good and bad times,  
 Panics and all?

Trust Companies and Savings Banks con-  
 fess that such investments are surest and  
 safest and would rather lend money on them  
 than on any other kind of securities. For not  
 only are rents sure in "the fastest growing  
 city in the world," but the value of

**NEW YORK REAL ESTATE**

has been steadily increasing since tax books  
 were opened, and will continue to increase  
 more and more.

Only one thing better than lending money  
 on such property—viz.: owning it.

**YOU CAN OWN IT**

no matter where you live and how little you  
 can afford to invest.

You can buy contracts bearing 6 per cent.  
 interest, payable in cash annually at \$10.00.  
 They are unforfeitable and carry no penalties  
 and are payable in cash at maturity. For ten  
 of these we give you a \$100 certificate which  
 not only insures 6 per cent. interest, payable  
 semi-annually, but also shares in the profits of  
 the business.

You can adopt no better way either for sys-  
 tematic saving or safe investment.

Write Dept. M, for Real Realty Booklet.

**Monaton Realty Investing Corporation**  
 Dealing ONLY in income producing NEW YORK CITY  
 properties.

**CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.**

Times Building, Broadway and 42d Street, NEW YORK.

**WE PAY 5%**  
 And have paid earn-  
 ings at this rate for  
 over 15 years.  
 We pay five per cent.  
 a year on every dollar  
 placed with us for ev-  
 ery day the money is in our care, subject to  
 withdrawal upon required notice, at any time,  
 without the loss of a single day's earnings.  
 We place mortgage loans on improved real es-  
 tate in New York and vicinity, guided by years  
 of successful experience. We offer you safety,  
 also the convenience and advantage of control  
 of your funds when needed for other purposes.  
 Our patrons in all parts of the country, some  
 probably in your locality to whom we are de-  
 manded to refer you.  
 Under Supervision of New York Banking Dept.  
 ESTAB. 15 YEARS ASSETS \$1,500,000  
 Write us for full particulars.  
**INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.**  
 32 TIMES BLDG., BROADWAY & 42d ST., NEW YORK

**RALPH A. BELKNAP**  
**BANKER AND BROKER**  
 Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.  
**66 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.**  
**STOCKS AND BONDS**  
 FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.  
 Market Letter on Request.  
 Mail Orders a Specialty.  
 Out-of-town Accounts Solicited.  
 Send for The Story of  
**WALL STREET**  
 Interesting and Instructive to Investors and Speculators.  
 FREE on receipt of six cents postage.

**Financial Statistics**  
 INVESTORS AND BROKERS EQUIPPED WITH  
 A COMPLETE FINANCIAL STATISTICAL DE-  
 PARTMENT AND SERVICE AND  
**A COMPLETE FINANCIAL LIBRARY,**  
 including Railroads and Street Railway Securities legalized for  
 Conservative Investment, with the investment laws of all the states.  
**ALL FREE**

with subscriptions to The Weekly Bond Buyer and The  
 Financial Calendar Supplement. Subscription price  
 (no other cost) \$12.00 per year or for \$13.00 per year a Finan-  
 cial Diary and Financial History of the United  
 States included. Descriptive circular and sample copies sent  
 on request.

**THE WEEKLY BOND BUYER**

25 West Broadway, New York.

**\$500,000-6% BONDS**  
**American Silk Company**

\$328,000 of these Bonds have been subscribed.  
 WE OFFER the remaining \$172,000 at 97½ and  
 Int. Yielding over 7 per cent.

We quote from President Collins' letter:

"The \$500,000 6 per cent. First Mortgage Three-Year  
 Bonds, \$100 each, are secured by all the assets of the  
 American Silk Co., appraised at over \$5,000,000.  
 "The Silk Co. owns or controls 14 modern silk mills  
 having an annual producing capacity in excess of  
 \$5,000,000, and is now considerably behind in the execu-  
 tion of its orders. Its goods are being sold at a ratio of  
 profit exceeding many times the Bond interest and Sinking  
 Fund requirements."

**RAJAH and MONEYBAK Silks,** the  
 product of these mills, are known to millions of  
 women, and are handled by the leading dry goods  
 stores of the country.

We recommend these Bonds as a safe and ex-  
 ceptionally well secured investment.

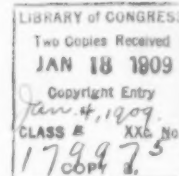
**H. W. BENNETT & CO., Bankers**  
 20 Broad Street, New York City



# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."



Vol. CVIII.

Thursday, January 21, 1909

No. 2785

Copyright, 1909, by Judge Company, Publishers.  
Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.  
Published by the JUDGE COMPANY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, N. Y.  
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.  
John A. Schleicher, President. F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.  
Western Advertising Office, 1136-7 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.  
EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.  
Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guaranteed 143,590 copies for issue January 14.

## A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy.  
Preferred List, \$5.00 a year.  
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa.  
Postage to Canada, \$1.00 extra.  
Foreign postage, \$1.50.  
Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.  
BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1908, 20 cents; 1907, 30 cents, etc.  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.  
Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.  
If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.

## Circumstances Alter Cases.

AN INTELLIGENT and evidently a fair-minded reader writes to say that he is no believer in the promiscuous attacks on corporations, but he asks if it is not true that the Standard Oil Company deliberately violated the law by organizing a trust. This is a fair question, and the best answer is that no violation of the law has been disclosed, though the prosecuting attorneys of the government have gone on a fishing expedition for years, endeavoring to obtain convicting testimony. No one has been spared nor has any one in the company asked to be spared. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Archbold, and others prominently identified with the company have gone on the stand, and the public knows the result. Mr. Rockefeller's testimony was a vindication, not a conviction, of his company, and so was Mr. Archbold's.

In reference to the trust matter, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Archbold brought out the vitally important fact that the Standard Company, in 1882, made a trust agreement for the holding of all its properties in many States by trustees, because this was "a simple and effective form of holding interests theretofore acquired." The company was advised by its counsel that no corporation could successfully and safely hold these, and that their widespread interests, located in different States, the laws of many of which were restrictive, must be otherwise conserved. The trusteeship was suggested as a simple method of bringing together all properties, so as to provide an evidence of ownership that was marketable and enable the company to obtain an administrative oversight in the simplest possible way. This is the testimony of Mr. Archbold, and he made the further statement, under oath, that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was an operating company actually engaged in marketing and refining oil, although the government had been contending that it was not an operating company, but one formed merely to take over the stock of the various interests represented by the Standard Oil trust when it was dissolved by the government many years ago.

In answer to the criticism of some of the early agreements of his company with the railroads and with other competitors, Mr. Archbold called attention to the fact that in the old days, a quarter of a century ago, such agreements were permissible, and that there were "no criticisms of the morals, law, or business at that time." As President Roosevelt said in his recent message, "conditions are constantly changing," and, to use the President's own words, "What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be a necessary safeguard to liberty to-day. What would have been an injury to property then may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now." The converse of this proposition is also true, and what might have been permissible and desirable in the early days to a developing industry like that of petroleum, might now be regarded as unnecessary and perhaps inequitable; but this furnishes no reason for denouncing those who took advantage of conditions as they formerly existed, and who with equal earnestness have fully accepted the new conditions imposed by existing statutes. Circumstances alter cases.

Mr. Archbold showed that the company was not only meeting the competition of independent producers in the United States, but that it had also over four hundred rivals abroad, with a total capitalization of over \$300,000,000; and that, in spite of this competition, the Standard's percentage of the oil business had risen from fifty-seven per cent. in 1891 to sixty-three per cent. in 1906, and that all this oil which the company exploited and sold in foreign countries was manufactured in the United States and found a market in the face of enormous obstacles, involving heavy investments and the most strenuous efforts. The witness testified that "our trade is nearly world-wide. There is scarcely a civilized part of the globe that the Standard does not reach in one way or the other with American oil. This has been the process since the organization began. Its object from the first has been the development of resources in this country and the extension of commerce throughout the world."

There are newspapers in this country that are not

afraid to speak the truth, even concerning those who are the particular objects of venomous attack by all the fast-receding line of muck-rakers and demagogues. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, for instance, commenting on the remarkable success of the Standard Oil Company in foreign fields, as recounted by Mr. Archbold, compliments the company on having "built up its foreign business by legitimate trade methods and in the face of sharp competition, by the superiority of its organization and the incomparable genius of the men in charge of its management." Our contemporary presents the Standard Company as an entirely different institution from that which its detractors have pictured. Its high tribute, coming from one of the leading, most prosperous, outspoken, and independent daily newspapers in the State, discloses that the frankness of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Archbold, and their associates on the witness stand is having its effect on public opinion. If, as one result of the persistent persecution of the company, the facts disclosed by those who have built up its business shall receive just consideration from the public, the experience may be worth all that it has cost.

While every nation under the sun is proud of its great industries, and is earnestly encouraging them to go forth and capture the trade of the world, the American people have been led to sneer and scoff at the great industrial corporation which has given to one of the principal mineral products of our country access to all the world's markets, in the face of the most determined opposition of governments and peoples.

## Tariff Revision Certain.

THE REPUBLICAN party will revise the tariff, or at least it will go as far as it can, but not as far as the free traders would like. Its promises before election will be kept promptly after election. President Taft will help to keep them. Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Sherman will do their part. Every Republican leader will be found in line, and it is the duty of the party to keep together, and for the leaders to swear by and not at each other. There is a lot of common sense in the admonition of Senator Elkins of West Virginia—"That it is foolish to talk of precipitating a rupture in the party, on the eve of tariff revision." The Senator says that he does not believe that Taft and Cannon can be coaxed or driven to do such a thing, and we agree with him when he adds:

We are going to have trouble enough over each one of the tariff schedules. I believe a number of articles will be placed on the free list and duties reduced on others, but this has all got to be done by compromise; and these compromises have got to be made by the Republicans themselves, who, when an agreement is reached, must put up a solid front to the Democrats.

We wish it might be possible for Democratic leaders to follow the suggestion of Mr. Carnegie, and cease to make the tariff a party question, and consider only what is best for our common country. At the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee it has been observed that some of the most strenuous advocates of protection were Democrats from Southern States. Nor has it escaped attention that the strongest advocate of a sweeping reduction in the duties on iron and steel is Andrew Carnegie, one of the principal contributors to the Republican campaign fund, an avowed protectionist, and a Republican all his life. We are on the eve of a revision of the tariff. Why should not this great question, so vitally affecting the future of our industries and the welfare of millions of workingmen, be considered outside of party lines and, by common consent, from the standpoint of the people's interest?

## The Plain Truth.

ALL LAW-ABIDING people will agree with the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, New York, who publicly commended Mayor McClellan for revoking the licenses of moving-picture shows and insisting on a strict enforcement of the laws regulating Sunday performances. Many of the latter, as is well known, have degenerated into exhibitions of licentiousness and

crime, and have fostered the spread of immorality in the community. It is not especially puritanic to hold the view that, so long as we have statutes prohibiting the doing of certain things on Sunday, they should be enforced. These enactments are supposed to represent the sentiments of the majority of the people, and if the latter do not like the laws, there is a constitutional way of changing them. Until these acts are repealed, they should be faithfully and earnestly upheld by the authorities.

THE EARTHQUAKE disaster in southern Italy illustrates afresh the brotherhood of the race. In ancient times such a calamity would have become generally known only after the lapse of months; now the whole world hears it at once. Then no sympathy and but little interest would have been felt. To-day not only does the cable bring all the world to our door, but we recognize as well a wireless sense of brotherhood uniting us. The tragedy of any portion of mankind becomes the common sorrow of us all. Let the pessimist croak if he will about the selfishness and hardness of men; disasters like these uncover an ever-present sense of union with the whole race.

AN UNUSUAL demonstration in favor of a fellow-townsmen was recently made by the people of Bath, Me., in behalf of Mr. C. W. Morse, the financier, recently sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in New York for falsifying banking statements. Mr. Morse was a former resident of Bath, and his friends and neighbors in the city, headed by the mayor himself, held a public meeting to denounce the severe sentence of Mr. Morse as practically condemning him to life imprisonment for an offense which has been altogether too common in banking circles, and which has never heretofore been punished in such a drastic manner. The fact that Mr. Morse presented a magnificent high school, costing \$75,000, to his native town, and by bringing his industries and steamship lines to it has added largely to its prosperity, no doubt has much to do with the sympathy expressed in his behalf; but leading bankers everywhere do not hesitate to say that the offense of which Mr. Morse was convicted did not justify such an extraordinary sentence as imprisonment for fifteen years. They feel that the higher courts will not sustain this sentence. There is therefore a very general expression in favor of granting the application for bail, so that Mr. Morse can be given his freedom until the question at issue has been tested in the higher courts.

FROM whatever point of view we look at it, we cannot help regretting the controversy between the President and the Congress. It seems unnecessary, undignified, and unusual. Members of Congress cannot be blamed for resenting what appeared to be a severe reflection on their personal integrity. The imputation that a majority of the congressmen feared investigation by the secret service, and for this reason were in favor of limiting the work of the latter, was recognized in the language of the President's message, and the resentment of Congress was perfectly natural. The situation has not been improved very much by the second message on the subject. It is unfortunate that at the outset of the session a new issue has been unnecessarily obtruded on Congress, when questions of vital interest require serious consideration. Among these is the danger arising from the large and increasing deficit in the revenues. The suggestion of the National City Bank of New York, that a heavy bond issue should be authorized, is supported by the argument that the present generation should not be compelled to pay for such extraordinary expenses as the construction of the Panama Canal, the reclamation of arid lands, and the preservation of our natural resources. The fact remains that if the Taft administration should signalize its incoming by adding to the burden of the public debt, which every preceding administration has sought to lessen, the opposition would make much of the opportunity such a situation would present to protest against the apparent extravagances of the Republican party.



# The Terrible Catastrophe in Sicily and Calabria

La Terribile Catastrofe di Sicilia e Calabria

SADDENING FEATURES OF THE SEISMIC DISTURBANCE WHICH WROUGHT UNPARALLELED HAVOC IN SOUTHERN ITALY  
RACIAPRICCIANTI PARTICOLARI DEL CATACLISMA CHE CAUSO IL PIU GRANDE DISASTRO DELLA STORIA NELL' ITALIA MERIDIONALE.



VOLCANO OF STROMBOLI WHICH WAS AROUSED TO GREAT ACTIVITY BY THE SHOCK.  
Il Vulcano "Stromboli," che si riattivo dopo la scossa.



RELIEF CORPS CARRYING AWAY DEAD AND INJURED FROM THE RUINS OF A TOWN.  
Pattuglie di soccorso che trasportano cadaveri e feriti dalle rovine di una città.  
Pictorial News Co.

## Our Sweet Tooth.

THE recent report issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the average American citizen consumes half his own weight in sugar every year, and that the sugar bill of the country aggregates \$1,000,000 for every day in the year. In 1907 the total consumption reached 7,089,667,975 pounds, an average of 82.6 pounds for each person in the country. It further shows that 21.3 per cent. of the sugar consumption was of home production, 17.7 per cent. was brought from our insular possessions, and the remaining 61 per cent. from foreign countries. Forty-three millions of pounds was the aggregate of the exportation of sugar from the United States. This is double the per-capita consumption of thirty years ago, when the price was



DESTITUTE AND HOMELESS SURVIVORS CAMPING ON THE HILLS ABOUT MESSINA IN TENTS MADE OF BLANKETS AND RAGS.  
Pictorial News Co.

Miseri superstiti accampati sulle alture di Messina in tende messe su con coperte e stracci.

twice what it is now. Some of the increase is probably due to the greater general prosperity prevailing during recent years, but the cheaper price has undoubtedly been the greater factor.

An interesting feature of this year was the fact that the production of beet sugar in the United States for the first time exceeded the production of cane sugar, the product of the year being beet sugar 967,000,000 pounds, while the production of cane sugar was 544,000,000 pounds. The world's production has practically doubled in the past twenty years, having grown from 17,000,000,000 pounds in 1887 to 32,000,000,000 pounds in 1907. According to indications then, the production of beet sugar bids fair to become one of our greatest industries. Since the sweet tooth is universal the industry will prove a source of vast income.



DIGGING INTO THE DEBRIS OF A COLLAPSED RESIDENCE TO RECOVER THE BODIES OF ITS OCCUPANTS.  
Pictorial News Co.

Soldati che cercano tra le macerie di una casa i corpi dei suoi occupanti.



DR. ARTHUR S. CHENEY, AMERICAN CONSUL AT MESSINA, AND HIS WIFE, WHO PERISHED IN THE EARTHQUAKE.  
Dr. Arturo S. Cheney, Console Americano a Messina, e la Signora Cheney, periti entrambi nella notte del terremoto.

[NOTE—The photographs of the above earthquake scenes were forwarded by the Milan correspondent of the Pictorial News Company as the first photographs taken of the earthquake.]



# Italy's Earthquake Horror Which Startled the World

Gli Orrori del Terremoto d'Italia, che commosse l'intero Mondo Civile per la sua opera distruttrice

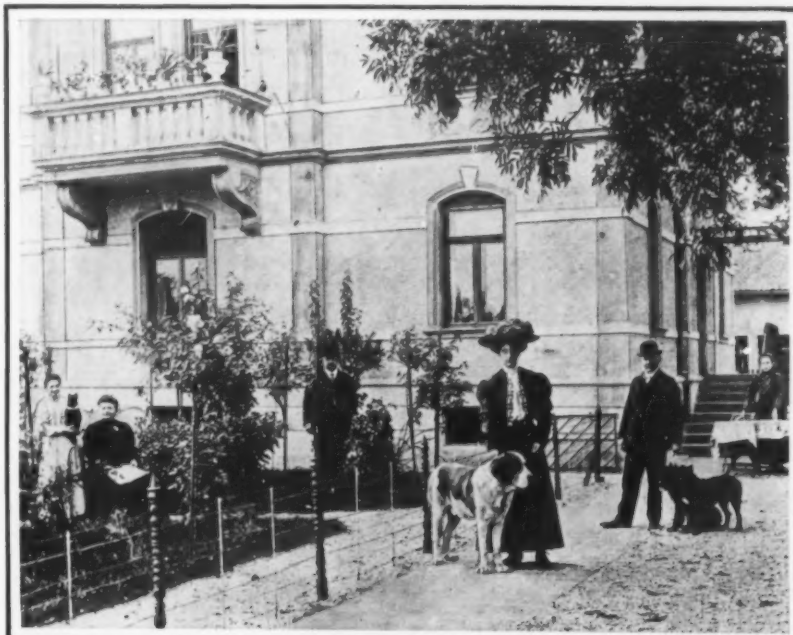
FIRST PHOTOS SECURED OF THE FEARFUL VISITATION WHICH KILLED 200,000 PERSONS AND DESTROYED A BILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY

LE PRIME FOTOGRAFIE RICEVUTE DOPO IL TERRIBILE CATACLISMA CHE DISTRUSSE 200,000 VITE, ED UN MILIARDO DI DOLLARI IN VALORI DIVERSI



A FEW MOURNFUL SURVIVORS AMID THE DESOLATION AT THE VILLAGE OF PALMI, WHERE MORE THAN 500 PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES.

Alcuni desolati superstiti tra le rovine del villaggio di Palmi, ove perirono più di 500 persone.



AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO PERISHED—MISS MARTHA VOLKMAN, AN ORGANIST OF AUBURN, N. Y., STANDING (NEAR DOG) IN FRONT OF HER UNCLE'S RESIDENCE AT MESSINA WHICH WAS DESTROYED.—C. G. Adams.

Una ragazza Americana che perì nel disastro, Miss Martha Volkman, un'organista di Auburn, N. Y., dinanzi alla casa di suo zio a Messina che fu distrutta.

## Unique Coolness Averts Disaster.

A REMARKABLE example of self-control was recently given by an audience in New York. One evening fire broke out in the Herald Square Theater, during a performance attended by 1,200 persons. The flames started in the balcony, and before they were extinguished they had swept through a considerable part of the building and had done much damage. It was a ramshackle old building, and, in accordance with precedents on such occasions, there should have been a serious panic and at least a number of fatalities. As it happened, however, the people kept their heads, exhibited no terror, and coolly marched out of the building in safety to the street. Not one person was injured, and not even one woman fainted. The oc-



ONLY A FEW WALLS LEFT AT ILL-FATED BAGNARA—SURVIVORS SEARCHING THROUGH THE DEBRIS FOR LOST FRIENDS. Poche mura nel luogo ove fu la misera Bagnara.—Superstiti che cercano i loro amici perduti tra le macerie.

currence was unique in the history of fires in crowded structures. It is not surprising that the good behavior of the audience extorted admiring comments from seasoned fire-fighters. In such cases it is the senseless fear of persons in the crowd, causing a panic and a stampede, that is mainly responsible for the loss of life. Only for this there would not have been such a holocaust at the time of the burning of the Iroquois Theater in Chicago. Had not the terrified people rushed so wildly for the exits as to jam the avenues of escape and interfere with each other's movements, there would have been no great, ghastly heaps of dead in the aisles and the doorways. The rational conduct of the New York audience should, when occasion calls, be emulated by all public gatherings.



SOLDIERS, FULLY ARMED TO SHOOT DOWN ROBBERS, OVERHAULING THE WRECKAGE OF BUILDINGS IN A STRICKEN TOWN FOR BODIES OF VICTIMS. Soldati armati che sgombrano le rovine di una città distrutta per estrarne i vivi ed i morti.



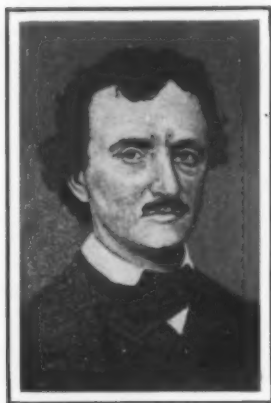
ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE PRISON AT BAGNARA WHERE SCORES OF CONVICTS PERISHED. Quanto rimane delle prigioni di Bagnara, ove moltissimi prigionieri rimasero sepolti.

Photographs copyrighted, 1909, by the Press Publishing Company.



# People Talked About

ON JANUARY 19th was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe, called by many America's greatest poet and story writer. His was a weird genius, and his life was a stormy one, filled as it was with endless care and sorrow. He has contributed to American literature an original style, which has served as the prototype for the thousands of short stories that appear in our magazines. In poetry he sounded a note that played upon the heartstrings of the world. He was born in Boston, January 19th, 1809, was educated at the University of Virginia, and served for a short period at West Point Military Academy. His first success was the winning of a one-hundred-dollar prize in a story contest. At an early age he became editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, wherein appeared some of his best stories and earlier poems. Later he became identified with the *New York Review* and *Graham's Magazine*. In 1845 "The Raven" was published—perhaps the most widely read poem in our literature. He died on the 17th of October, 1849. Whatever may have been his faults, the man's genius completely overshadowed them. The celebrations in his memory were many. In New York there was the dedication of a bronze statue of Poe in Poe Park, near Fordham University; readings in the public schools of his better-known poetic works, and addresses in the colleges. At West Point a memorial fund was started. Literary clubs the world over met and commemorated the name of the weird genius of American letters.



EDGAR ALLAN POE,  
The weird genius of American literature, the centenary of whose birth has just been celebrated.

THE TOWN of Fairhaven, Mass., is fortunate in being the birthplace of Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, who has conferred on it many gifts, including a fine church and other buildings, the total outlay running up to millions of dollars. Recently Mr. Rogers presented this church with a magnificent communion set, as a memorial to his mother. In addition, he ordered a pair of brass doors, to cost \$20,000, and a superb baptismal font for the church.

WOMEN bid fair in time to become as active in life insurance as in any other kind of business, although thus far only one woman is a prominent officer of a life-insurance company. She is Mrs. L. C. Rawson, vice-president of an Iowa insurance corporation, has been in the business for twenty years, and, because of her experience and ability, is filling her position with marked success. Mrs. Rawson objects to being called a new woman, declares that she is only a working woman, and says that she is not at all interested in the suffrage movement.

THAT the Citizens' Union in New York has been in the main a beneficial power in the politics of the metropolis most good citizens will be inclined to concede, and much of its valuable service has been due to the earnest efforts of Mr. R. Fulton Cutting. The latter recently resigned from the chairmanship of the city committee of the Union, but it is a gratifying fact that so worthy a successor to him has been chosen in the person of Mr. William Jay Schieffelin. Mr. Schieffelin is a young man of pronounced ability and of undoubted public spirit. Amid the responsibilities and distractions of a great chemical business, he finds time and strength to devote himself to many fields of beneficent activity. Among other things he has been a civil-service commissioner, president of a missionary society, a trustee of Hampton Institute, treasurer of a trade school, and an active member of the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom. Mr. Schieffelin is impressed with the belief that the coming city campaign promises to be one of the most important in the history of New York, and, as the head of an influential organization, he has nerved himself for a royal battle. He believes that the great city needs another reform uprising that shall rescue its control from those held responsible for graft and inefficiency. It is evident that the cause of reform has in Mr. Schieffelin a sincere and forceful advocate.



WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN,  
Recently chosen as head of the Citizens' Union in New York.

AMONG other things he has been a civil-service commissioner, president of a missionary society, a trustee of Hampton Institute, treasurer of a trade school, and an active member of the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom. Mr. Schieffelin is impressed with the belief that the coming city campaign promises to be one of the most important in the history of New York, and, as the head of an influential organization, he has nerved himself for a royal battle. He believes that the great city needs another reform uprising that shall rescue its control from those held responsible for graft and inefficiency. It is evident that the cause of reform has in Mr. Schieffelin a sincere and forceful advocate.

ONE OF the most pathetic figures in recent history is the ex-Empress Eugenie of France, who is now living quietly in exile in England and almost forgotten by the world. Though advancing in years, the ex-Empress has not lost her interest in her fellow-beings, but is doing much benevolent work in the locality in which she resides. She has a pleasant and even luxurious home, although her present mode of life is far from comparing in splendor with her former condition in the French capital. In spite of the many tribulations through which she has passed, the ex-Empress does not permit herself to brood unduly over past misfortune. She is inclined to be resigned and philosophical, not to say pious, and she can even bear occasionally to visit the scene of her former power and glory. Her appearances in Paris now attract no attention, create no comment. Notwithstanding the lack of public deference which she experiences, it is probable that she is thankful that she escapes unpleasant treatment in the city where she once shone as a social planet of the first magnitude. At one time her visits there might have invited rudeness, but the feeling against her has greatly abated among the French, and it is probable that she is now regarded more with pity than with resentment. However that may be, she is one of the most interesting and striking figures in a most interesting modern romance of destiny.



EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE,  
Of France, a mournful figure snapped during a recent visit to Paris. Illustrated London News.

ABOUT a year ago there was a wave of unrest in Zululand, South Africa, over which Great Britain exercises suzerainty. As the British had had a number of very serious conflicts with the Zulus, summary measures were taken to avert the threatened trouble, and so the head chieftain of the uneasy tribe, Dinizulu, was arrested on a charge of high treason and taken far away from his people. Dinizulu is a son of the famous Cetewayo, the greatest chief the Zulus ever had, and he is highly respected by the natives, who are exceedingly loyal to him. He has had a period of exile at St. Helena and is now on trial at Greytown, Natal, on the serious charge above referred to. He has found a most zealous white defender, however, in Miss Colenso, a daughter of the Bishop of Natal, who resembles her father in her strong sympathy with the South African natives, and who maintains that the prisoner is innocent. The natives themselves say, with reference to the trial, that "the white men are killing the child," meaning by that the child of the King (Cetewayo). Every day during the session of the court the native spectators utter the royal salute, "Bayete," professedly in honor of the judges, but really, it is claimed, in honor of Dinizulu.



AN ACCUSED AFRICAN CHIEFTAIN AND HIS WHITE CHAMPION.  
Dinizulu, the Zulu chief who is being tried for treason, and Miss Colenso, who has taken up his cause.—Sphere.

MANY plans have been proposed for bettering the relations between employers and employes, and in his new book Andrew Carnegie strongly advocates one of these, namely, the profit-sharing scheme, taking as an example of its good effects the experience of the great United States Steel Corporation. The latter's policy in this respect is credited to Mr. George W. Perkins, the able young financier, who is a member of the famous financial firm, J. P. Morgan & Co. This is one of the most weighty compliments that have ever been paid to Mr. Perkins, of whom very many laudatory things have been said. It is stated by Mr. Carnegie that the Steel Corporation has found the practical workings of the profit-sharing plan to be very conducive to efficiency in the workmen, and hence profitable to the corporation. The many thousands of stockholders of the concern, therefore, are under obligation to Mr. Perkins for the sound judgment and foresight which he displayed. Mr. Perkins is one of the foremost business figures of the United States, and his career is among the most brilliant in American business history. From the lowly beginnings of his youth he has by merit advanced to positions of prominence in many leading enterprises, and he promises to become a still more important factor in the world of finance.



GEORGE W. PERKINS,  
The financier complimented by Andrew Carnegie as the author of the Steel Corporation's profit-sharing plan.—Copyright, 1905, by Rockwood, New York.

AN EXASPERATING slip occurred in the columns of this paper of the date of January 7th. In printing pictures of the leading figures in Pittsburgh's municipal scandal, the captions under the portraits of Edward G. Lang, director of public safety, and of John F. Klein, one of the accused councilmen, were inadvertently transposed. In thus giving Mr. Lang's features to one of the defendants in the case, LESLIE'S WEEKLY made a grievous error, which no one can deplore more deeply than it does. Mr. Lang is a capable and an efficient public official of such high character and good repute as to be above even the suspicion of wrongdoing.

ONE FEATURE of the late fearful calamity in Italy has been a deserved increase in the popularity of the royal family. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena lost no time in going to the scene of the disaster and taking actual part in the work of rescuing and relieving victims. The King restored order out of chaos and proved himself a competent and energetic director of the work of rescue and relief, and the Queen worked as faithfully as any ordinary person. At Naples the Duchess of Aosta toiled among the wounded brought to that city by thousands.

QUICKLY following the announcement that Senator Knox had been chosen by President-elect Taft for his Secretary of State came the news that Mr. Beekman Winthrop, now an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had been selected for Assistant Secretary of State. It is the general sentiment that no better appointment to that position could have been made. Mr. Winthrop is not only a man of culture and talent above the ordinary, but also he has been tried and found adequate in various places of public responsibility and trust. Indeed, he may be said to be peculiarly fitted for the work on which he is about to enter. After his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1900, Mr. Winthrop became private secretary to Mr. Taft, who was then governor of the Philippines. After remaining in the Philippines for nearly four years, and serving there as executive secretary of the Philippine commission and judge of the Court of First Instance, he was appointed governor of Porto Rico, and came near being appointed provisional governor of Cuba in 1906. A year or so ago Mr. Winthrop retired from Porto Rico to take up the duty of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He is a close personal friend of Mr. Taft, with whom he has been officially associated for nearly eight years. There can be no doubt that he will serve the coming administration with understanding, loyalty, and zeal.

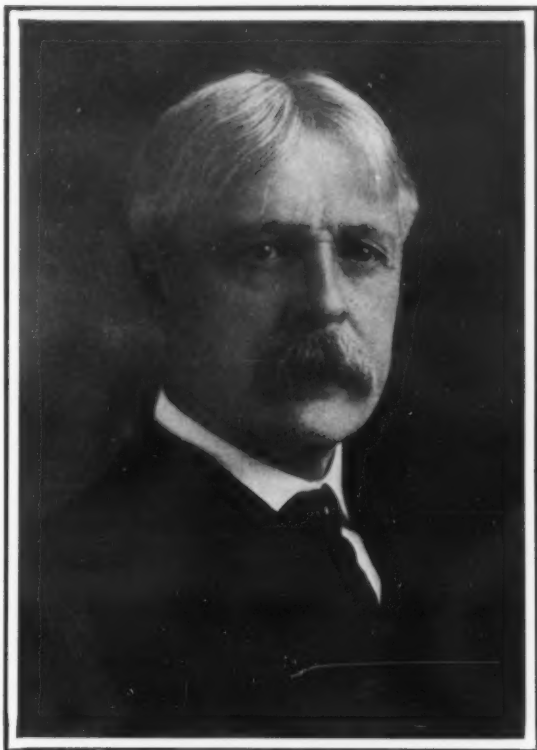


BEEKMAN WINTHROP,  
Who has been selected to be Assistant Secretary of State under the Taft administration.



# Officers of the Famous Gridiron Club for 1909

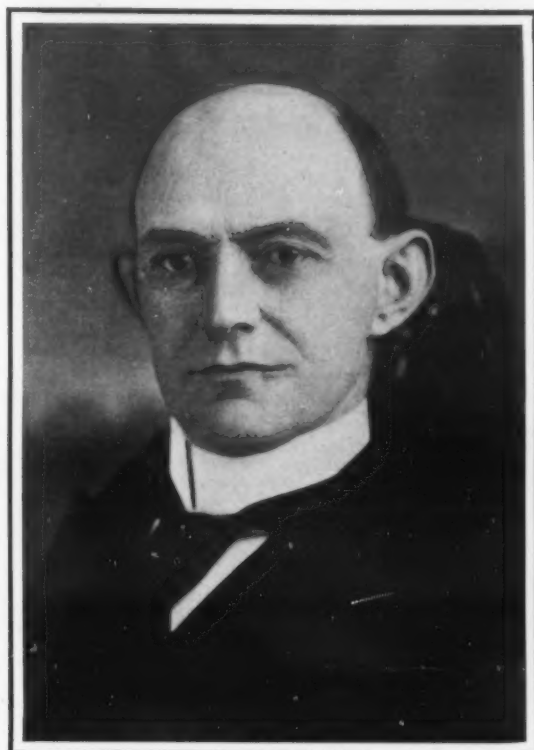
By Arthur Wallace Dunn



HENRY HALL,  
President of the Gridiron Club.  
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.



JOHN S. SHRIVER,  
The Gridiron Club's Secretary.  
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.



LOUIS GARTHE,  
The Gridiron Club's Treasurer.  
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

HEREWITH are shown portraits of the officers of the Gridiron Club, the organization of Washington correspondents who make the wheels go round at the greatest dinners given anywhere in the world. Far and wide is the fame of this club, and its guests assemble from the four corners of the earth. Every winter the club gives a series of dinners, at which the topics of the day are handled with wit and ridicule and the most solemn subjects shown in a humorous light.

Henry Hall, the new president, who is correspondent of the *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*, has been a Washington correspondent for many years and long a member of the Gridiron Club. He is a writer of ability, and, unlike many men of his profession, is a finished orator. On many occasions he has contributed to the mirth of a Gridiron dinner by a speech so witty and sparkling that it surprised his friends and won the plaudits of strangers. Mr. Hall has traveled a great deal; nearly every summer sees him on the wing, and during such trips he enriches his paper with descriptions of what he has seen. Years ago he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, but he says that he has lived it down.

Scott C. Bone, vice-president, is the editor and manager of the *Washington Herald*. He is a forceful newspaper man, whose energies for a number of years helped to build up the *Washington Post*, of which he was managing editor. He had the pluck and nerve a few years ago to start a new paper in a

field where he had seen a dozen such ventures go to the graveyard, and, after a period of the hardest kind of work, he can see success crowning his efforts.

John S. Shriver, secretary, is correspondent of the *Baltimore American-Star*, the new afternoon paper recently launched by General Felix Agnus. But Shriver is not new in Washington newspaper life. He has been here for a quarter of a century, most of the time a member of the Gridiron Club. He has been its efficient secretary for nearly a decade.

Louis Garthe, the treasurer, is and has been for more than a score of years the correspondent of the *Baltimore American*. He combines the work of Washington correspondent with that of city editor, for Washington is made a local field for Baltimore papers; and not only does Garthe have to write able political and State papers, telling what the President is going to do and what Congress ought to do, but he has also to see that a number of bright young men have not missed good local items. Mr. Garthe has been a member of the Gridiron Club for twenty years, and it is expected that he will be its treasurer as long as it has any money.

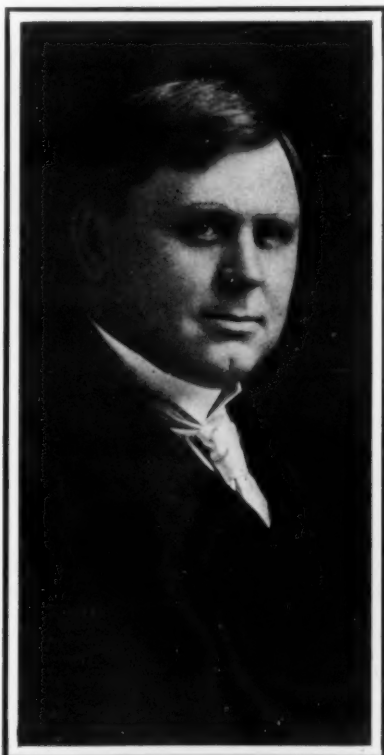
H. Conquest Clarke, member of the executive committee, is a veteran newspaper man, beginning his career in England. He came to the United States during the Civil War and was connected with the *Herald*. He was with Maximilian in Mexico, and was also a correspondent of the *Herald*. He has been connected with several papers as Washington cor-

respondent, and at one time was manager for the United Press. Mr. Clarke is a fluent Spanish scholar and a first-class shorthand reporter. He has written some of the best sketches of men and affairs that have appeared in print.

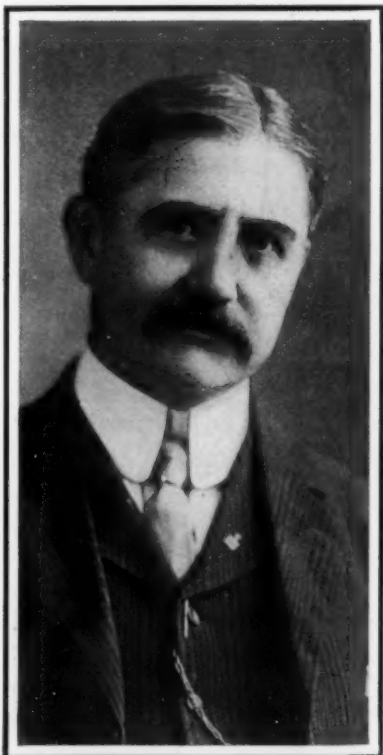
Ernest G. Walker, member of the executive committee, is the correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. He is a Harvard graduate, and soon after coming to Washington was connected with the *Washington Post*. He made a record as a descriptive writer and also became noted for personal sketches and stories. He is one of the younger members of the Gridiron Club, but he long ago won a distinctive place in Washington journalism.

Charles C. Randolph is one of the Gridiron Club standbys, a man of resource and capacity, who has figured in many of the club's best features. For a time he was proprietor of the *Arizona Republican*, but he preferred Washington to waiting for statehood and a United States senatorship. He still retains an interest in the paper and is its Washington correspondent, although engaged in business.

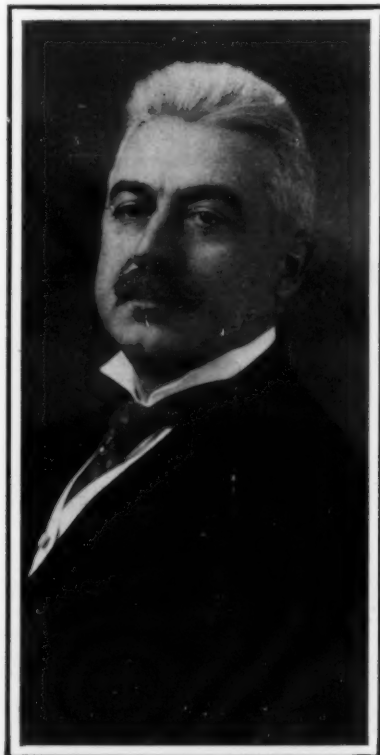
These are the men to whom the Gridiron Club has intrusted the management of its affairs for the year 1909; but around them will gather the entire club membership, which, with winning team work, will make every dinner so entertaining that every "steady" guest will declare, in glowing terms of gratitude for his invitation, that "it is better than any that has gone before."



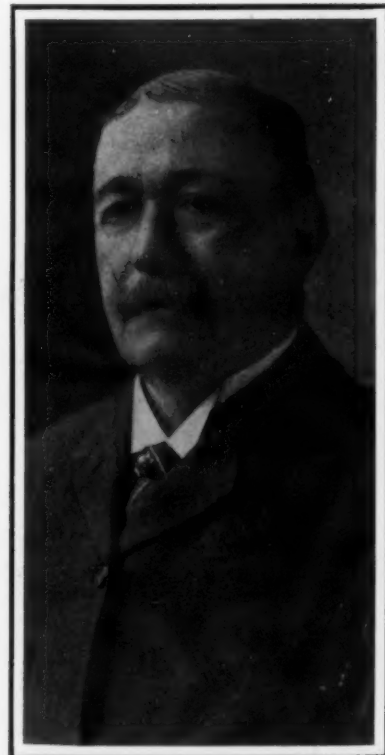
ERNEST G. WALKER,  
Member executive committee of the  
Gridiron Club.



SCOTT C. BONE,  
Vice-president of the Gridiron Club.  
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.



CHARLES C. RANDOLPH,  
Member of the executive committee.  
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.



H. CONQUEST CLARKE,  
Member of the executive committee.  
Prince.



# Havoc and Death Wrought by Italy's Convulsions

Rovina e Morte causate dalle convulsioni telluriche dell' Italia Meridionale



BEREAVED WOMAN AND HER BABE, THE ONLY ONES LEFT OF A WHOLE DESTROYED VILLAGE.  
Madre sfortunata col suo bimbo, unici superstiti di un intero villaggio distrutto.



MILITARY DISTRIBUTING PROVISIONS TO THE FAMISHED SURVIVORS OF A GREAT DISASTER.  
Soldati Italiani che distribuiscono soccorsi agli affamati superstiti.

## Most Remarkable Cane in America.

MR. B. F. SMITH, of Nevada, O., possesses the most remarkable cane in the United States. Mr. Smith made it himself from pieces of native wood—and in many cases of wood that suggested historic association—from every State and Territory in the Union, including our dependencies. It contains fragments of the Charter Oak of Connecticut, a piece of an oak log used by the Pilgrims in the fort on Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass.; and portions from Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.; from the Old Swedish Church, Wilmington, Del.; from a flagpole that supported the stars and stripes at the headquarters of General Meade during the Civil War; and from an oak tree under which General Grant stood when com-



A DETACHMENT OF SOLDIERS RECOVERING BODIES FROM THE RUINS OF SHATTERED BUILDINGS.  
Una pattuglia in cerca di vittime tra un ammasso dirovine.

missioned a brigadier-general. Mr. Smith has spent fifteen years collecting the fragments of which it is composed.

## Curious Callings in an India Town.

A RECENT census of a town in the interior of the province of Mysore, India, gave some remarkable returns. Thirty-five citizens described themselves as "men who rob by threats of violence." There were 226 "flatterers for gain" and twenty-five "hereditary thieves." There were twenty-nine "howlers at funerals." Minor trades were represented as follows: Ninety-six "ear cleaners," forty-six "makers of crowns for idols," and fourteen "hereditary painters of horses with spots." The legal profession was represented by nine "professional false witnesses."



EXCAVATING TRENCHES FOR THE BURIAL OF A MULTITUDE OF VICTIMS.  
Lavoratori che scavano fosse per seppellirvi un numero immenso di vittime.



EXAMPLE OF THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY NATURE'S UNLOOSED FORCES.  
Un esempio della devastazione causata dalle forze selvaggio della natura.

Photographs by Arthur Inkersley.



# Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MARYLAND WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, INDIANA THE SECOND, AND CHINA THE THIRD



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) FAIR HUNTERS OF THE PRAIRIES AND THEIR OWL CAPTIVE.—*M. E. Curtis, Indiana.*



A RAILROAD MAGNATE AND HIS MANY DESCENDANTS—A. B. STICKNEY, FORMER PRESIDENT CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, AND TWENTY-TWO OF HIS GRANDCHILDREN AT A FAMILY GATHERING IN ST. PAUL.—*F. A. Hubold, Minnesota.*



CHIEF STRANGER HORSE LEADING A PROCESSION OF INDIANS ON THE ROSEBUD RESERVATION, MONTANA.—*Harold Young, Iowa.*



A SOAP-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH.  
*Van P. Ault, West Virginia.*



A GREAT SCIENTIFIC GATHERING—DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE WHICH MET RECENTLY IN BALTIMORE.—*R. C. Hilton, Delaware.*  
1. Dr. L. O. Howard, Department of Agriculture, permanent secretary of the association. 2. President R. S. Woodward, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. 3. Professor Thomas G. Chamberlain, of Chicago University, president of the association.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) DIVERSIONS OF THE YOUNG IN CHINA—FOUR CHILDREN TAKING A RIDE ON A WATER BUFFALO.  
*Fred J. Fletcher, China.*



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) ENJOYING A GREAT LARK AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.—CLASS OF 1909 IN QUAIN COSTUMES CELEBRATING ITS LAST CHRISTMAS AT THE ACADEMY.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



# Curious Theatrical Attraction from Australian Lumber Camps

AMONG the novel attractions presented on the variety stage this season, none created more interest than the wood-chopping and log-sawing contests between the Australian lumbermen, who demonstrated the methods of timbering carried on in their country.



MR. MACLAREN HOLDING A SHINGLE AS A TARGET FOR HIS AX-HURLING PARTNER.—Blauvelt.

Choppers who pursue their work day in and day out, year after year, in the forests, seldom stop to think of the spectacular effect of chips flying at every fall of the steel blades wielded by them, and the matter of sawing a log in two pieces would scarcely be looked upon as anything containing dramatic interest. Nevertheless, the chopping contests recently seen in

vaudeville houses on the William Morris circuit proved one of the most entertaining items on the long program. Wood-chopping contests have become to Australia what football and the six-day bicycle races are to America. Every year lumbermen journey from all parts of Australia to Melbourne to enter the competition, and thousands of spectators gather to watch the game. Prizes of money and of medals are awarded to the winners. Also championships are worked for as in any other contest. The two choppers recently seen in the United States, Messrs. Harry Jackson and Peter MacLaren, each hold four-year championships of Australia—the former for sawing and the latter for chopping. The record time made by Mr. Jackson in sawing a tree, sixty-three inches in circumference, is one minute and eleven seconds. Messrs. Jackson and MacLaren together hold a championship won by sawing in two a hard-wood log, seventy-six inches in circumference, in forty-two seconds.

"The best choppers in the world are undoubtedly Australians," said Mr. MacLaren, in a back-of-the-scenes chat at the theater. "Australia offers to any qualified chopper in the world his expenses and an opportunity to win the prizes in the annual contests held in Melbourne. We offer a reward of fifty dollars to any one who will outchop or outsaw us on the stage, but our offer has so far remained unchallenged, because the choppers who are really competent are too busy and they are too far away from the theatrical belt to enter into the sport. There are good choppers in America, much better than in England. In London, at the Hippodrome, we chopped single-handed against two contestants, and won out easily; but I doubt if we could do the same against two American choppers. Every day we hear rumors of somebody coming to compete with us on the stage, but they have the advantage of timing us from an orchestra seat before they chal-

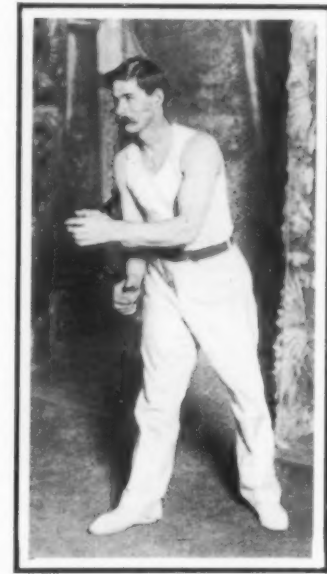
lenge us, and that timing generally ends the matter. One man in whom we are much interested is Alfred Moat, who holds the championship of Vermont, having won it on a wager by cutting five cords of wood in one working day. He wanted to meet us in camp, and we should have liked that, too, but unfortunately our contract will not permit us to chop except in the theater. As Mr. Moat is afraid of suffering stage fright in a theater, we are obliged to miss what would undoubtedly have been an interesting experience."

The Australian choppers are slender men, and might be taken for anything rather than lumbermen. "Oh, we are fairly strong," said Mr. MacLaren; "but, you know, it does not require strength to chop. It is a knack. A ten-year-old boy, if he cuts clean, will outchop a grown man. Much depends, of course, upon the ax used. We use American tools entirely—in fact, nothing but American tools are used in the Australian bush. Axes for use in competitions are kept in prime condition; even the handles are given special treatment of rosin rubbing, or we bone them as baseball players bone the handles of their bats. In London we shaved a man on the stage with one of our axes. Razor steel? Yes; all good tools are of razor steel. Almost anybody can sharpen an ax, but when it comes to a saw, there is as much skill required to do a good job as in drawing a picture. For instance, I have lived in camp all my life, yet I cannot sharpen a saw properly. It takes Jackson to do that, and you should see him every morning beveling the edges of each tooth of the crosscut we use."

Many who see the choppers at work on the stage think that some trick is used in the log that is sawed through in such a short time.

"Chalk," say some. "Soft pine," say others. As a matter of fact, just ordinary wood—anything indigenous to the country where the choppers are playing—is used, the manager contracting ahead for it to be delivered at the stage door. "The trees in Australia are hard wood, and many of them are three or four hundred feet high," said the choppers. "We would like very much to see the famous California redwoods of which we have heard."

A lumber-camp trick with which the choppers entertain their audiences is the difficult one of hitting a target by hurling an axe at it. A piece of soft wood is held against a tree trunk by one of the men, while the other stands across the stage and hurls an ax, which strikes the soft wood fairly in the middle, and it falls in pieces to the floor.



MR. JACKSON HURLING THE AX WHICH, AT A DISTANCE OF THIRTY OR MORE FEET, INVARIABLY SEVERES THE SHINGLE.

## Might Have Been.

WAY out in the Sea of Vain Regret  
Lies the Island of Might Have Been.  
It is walled about by the Cliffs of Remorse,  
Which are lashed by the Waves of Sin.

We who live in this flowery world,  
And have ever hope before,  
Know not of those hearts in anguish wrung  
Who dwell there evermore;

Whose each sad smile tells a woful tale  
Of years that were spent in vain,  
In the empty search of the joys of life,  
And woke from their dream in pain.

Not a murmur tells of their poignant grief,  
Only a weary smile;  
But they long to flit on the Wings of Death  
Away from the sunless isle.

Way out in the Sea of Vain Regret,  
On the Island of Might Have Been,  
That is walled about by the Cliffs of Remorse,  
Which are lashed by the Waves of Sin.

CLARENCE RICHARD LINDNER.

## Legal Rights of Domestic Servants.

THE Legal Aid Society, which carries on its work in most of the large cities of the country, has issued a volume entitled "Domestic Employment," which is a most timely publication and is expected to do much toward settling a multitude of disputes between master and servant that hitherto were carried to the law courts. It outlines the law in all its aspects regarding the relationship between employer and servant. Employers learn here that their servants can, if so inclined, sue them for wages in arrears, and that default of payment may mean imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen days. The duration of a contract is defined, with the provision that where no specified time is given, the employment may be terminated by either without notice. Causes which are looked upon as just are incompetence, habitual neglect of duty, insolence or disrespect to employers and friends, disobedience to reasonable orders, dishonesty, and hostility to employer's interests.

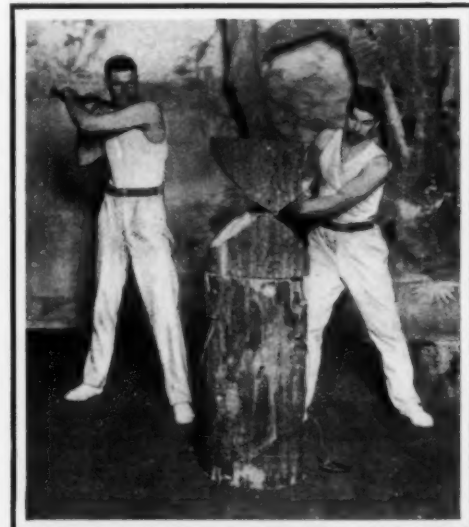
For the information of employers there is an explanation regarding references, to the effect that these may contain frank statements of the servant's fitness, without fear of the libel laws, provided there is no malice shown. The book is intended for the employer as well as the servant. It also contrasts the work of the factory hand with the comparatively well-ordered and attractive work in private families.



ANNUAL CONVENTION OF LUMBERMEN, MANY OF WHOM PARTICIPATE IN THE SAWING AND CHOPPING CONTESTS HELD IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—Blauvelt.



MESSRS. HARRY JACKSON AND PETER MACLAREN, THE AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION WOODSMEN, IN AN EXCITING LOG-SAWING CONTEST ON THE STAGE.—Photo Art Company.



THE CHOPPING CONTEST ALSO PROVED A POPULAR PART OF THE UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.—Blauvelt.



# Is New York Overdoing Its New Year's?

THOSE who have not, within the past five years, witnessed New York's celebration at the inception of the new year, cannot conceive the extent to which this abandonment to the carnival spirit has grown. Each year it has become more extravagant and more noisy, until now it has reached what must certainly be a climax. Time was when New Year's Eve was the occasion for wholesome mirth and glad-some good fellowship, when families united to welcome in the new year with toasts and good wishes. But New York seems to have outgrown that healthy stage of her existence. It appears that she cannot stand prosperity; that her rapid growth and commercial supremacy have gone to her head, so to speak.

On New Year's Eve the streets, especially Broadway, are crowded by a jostling, jeering, and screeching horde of men and women, boys and girls. Tin horns, cowbells, and splint-wheels assail the ear, while the feather tickler and tons of confetti remind one that he must needs be wary to preserve the integrity of his eyesight. There is no respecter of persons in such a crowd. Unless one is fully prepared to disregard all the proprieties that well-ordered beings own to, and join in the spirit of irresponsible gayety, his clothing and even his safety are in jeopardy. The composition of the New Year's crowd is heterogeneous. Men and women of all classes, from all walks of life, old and young, comport themselves in a manner pathetically childish. Young boys lock arms or mass in football fashion and tear madly through the throng, knocking helter-skelter those that stand before them. Young girls of tender age, whose parents would do well to restrict their freedom on such a night, scatter confetti and tickle strange men with feather dusters, learning all too early the boldness and impropriety of the uncultured and uncouth. The particular menace of such abandonment to hysterical enjoyment is for the young. The baser, rather than the higher, qualities are paramount. And so the mob howls and bellows itself hoarse, pouring across the squares in human tidal waves, laughing, pushing, fighting, joking. The chimes of Trinity, that for so long have pealed forth their joyous welcome to the new year, are drowned in discordant

clamor. New York, young and old, is wild with the hysteria of irresponsible holiday making.

Many of the restaurants are scenes of saturnalia. The big hotels also, on and near Broadway, where throughout the year a strict decorum is preserved, are, on New Year's Eve, the theaters of unwonted excitement. Too often does the celebration overstep the bounds of propriety, and, despite the efforts of the management, the place is sometimes infested with objectionable people. For any misbehavior that may occur not the hotel managers, but the mob spirit that for the time has possession of the patrons, is to blame. Responsibility for much of the disorder lies with the yellow press, which creates an impression that is in no way accurate. Of course a manager knows that he can fill every table with customers eager to drink themselves into reckless hilarity in the company of their kind, and puts a premium upon the reservation of accommodations, which is a legitimate demand in so far as it insures the proprietor against possible disappointment on the part of his customers. The sensational press seizes upon these small items with avidity, and magnifies them to terms most disproportionate. It dwells continually upon the question of deposit, lets it be known that only the most expensive wines will be sold—in short, that no one except a "spender," in the parlance of the sporting world, need apply.

The man of moderate purse feels, then, that he must either forego the anticipated pleasures of a New Year's celebration or put a severe strain on his purse, in order to run with the tide and join the so-called fashionable carnival. Much to the discredit of the New Yorker, he elects the latter, and vies with his

neighbors in trying to discover new ways to spend his money for no apparent return. The papers have given him the impression that, unless he demonstrates his ability as a "spender," he is *persona non grata*.

Of course members of the *dehni-monde* will always find their way into a public gathering and will always comport themselves in their accustomed manner. Those people, then, who accept them in their midst, while they cannot be classed as disreputables in the ordinary sense of the word, countenance the conduct of those who thoroughly deserve the epithet, and assist in creating the impression that these wild scenes are the usual manifestations of New York's exuberance.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman but recently remarked, while deploring the foolish extremes to which New Yorkers go in their celebrations:

I believe it is high time for the sane and more cultured elders of our city to call a halt. I do not favor Puritanical laws, but I believe that an example of refined and moderate pleasure ought to be set for the people at large by the people of refinement. It remains for the wealthy and the cultured to be paragons of restraint rather than of license; of simplicity rather than of extravagance.

Such advice is most timely. The boisterous street celebration might well be supplanted by a sane and wholesome public display—a display instructive and inspiring, and one that would emphasize the democracy and fraternity of New Yorkers in a more beneficial manner. New Year's is a day that should suggest at least a little thought to intelligent minds. It is, indeed, a rung in our ladder of life—a day when moral uplift and betterment should be paramount to sensuous enjoyment. Many New Yorkers are, I fear, overdoing their celebration in in "speeding the old and welcoming the new."

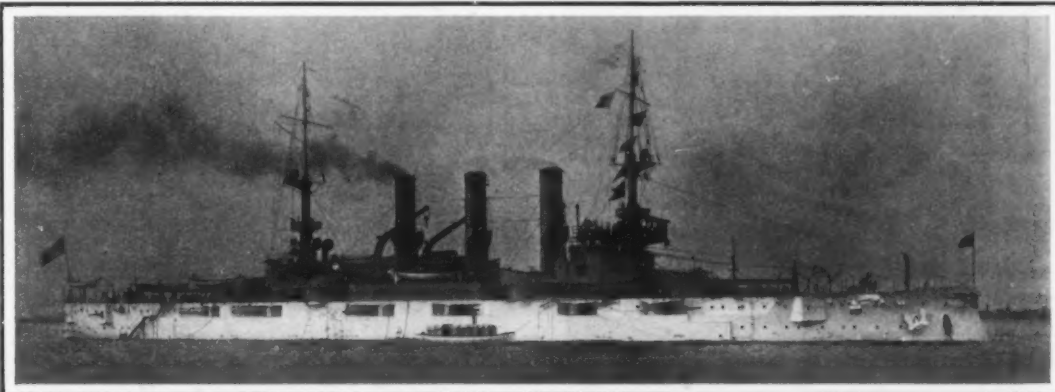
C. R. L.

(See illustrations on page following.)

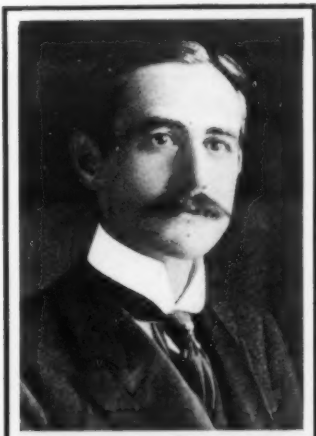
## A Popular Favorite.

(From the *Fargo* (N. D.) Forum, November 21st, 1908.)

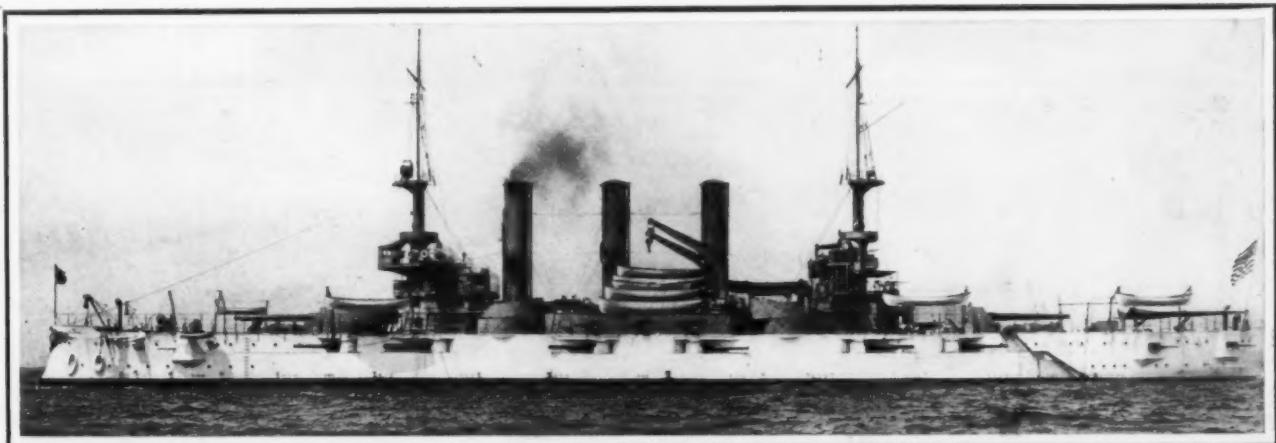
LESLIE'S WEEKLY continues to be a popular favorite with the reading public. Its excellent illustrations, bright editorials, and interesting feature articles continue to make the publication one of the best in the country.



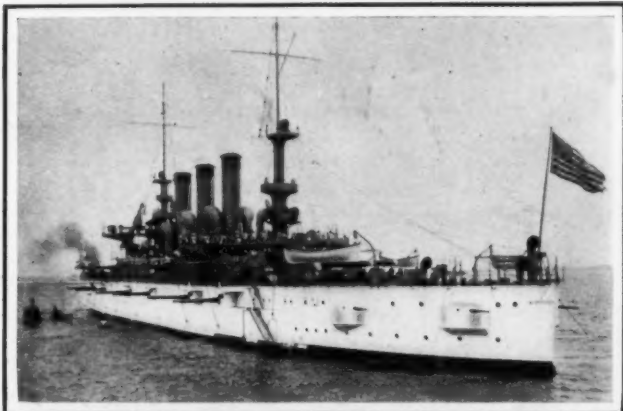
A GRAND MODERN BATTLESHIP, THE "KANSAS," 16,000 TONS.—Copyright, 1908, by E. Muller.  
Una grande corazzata moderna "Kansas," 16 mila tonnellate.



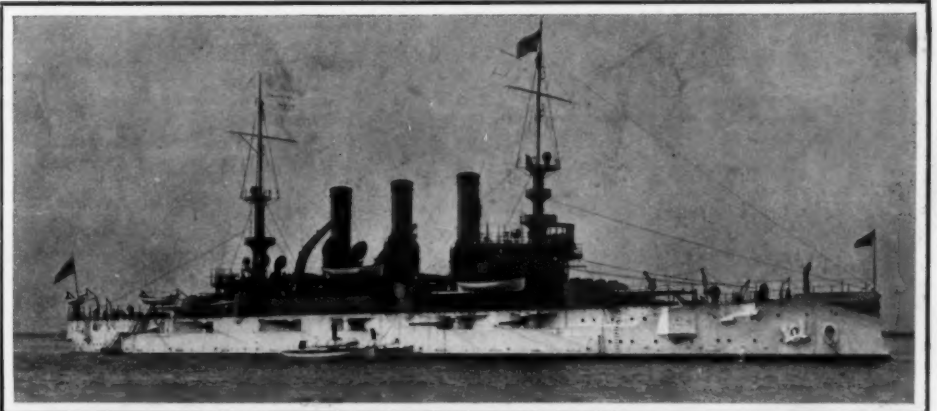
LLOYD C. GRISCOM, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.—Copyright, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.  
Lloyd C. Griscom, ambasciatore Americano in Italia.



SUPERB FLAGSHIP OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, THE "CONNECTICUT," 16,000 TONS.  
Copyright, 1907, by Enrique Muller.  
Maestosa nava da guerra della Flotta del Pacifico "Connecticut," 16 mila tonnellate.



ONE OF THE NAVY'S CHIEF GLORIES, THE "MINNESOTA," 16,000 TONS.  
Copyright, 1907, by Enrique Muller.  
Una delle più magnifiche navi della marina da guerra, la "Minnesota," 16 mila tonnellate.



ALMOST A "DREADNAUGHT"—THE "VERMONT," 16,000 TONS.  
Copyright, 1908, by Enrique Muller.  
Quasi una "Dreadnaught," la "Vermont," 16 mila tonnellate.

GENEROUS AMERICA EXTENDS AID TO STRICKEN ITALY. (LA GENEROSA AMERICA AIUNTA L'AFFLITTA ITALIA.)  
BATTLESHIPS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET WHICH WERE ORDERED TO NAPLES WITH AID FOR THE EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS, AND THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR WHO HAS BEEN ENERGETIC IN RELIEF WORK.

Le navi dell'Flotta del Pacifico che ebbero ordine di recarsi a Napoli per soccorrere le vittime del terremoto, e l'ambasciatore Americano Griscom che ha spigato grande energia nell' opera di soccorso.



# New York's Enthusiastic Celebration of the Coming of the New Year



ARTISTIC NEW YEAR'S BUFFET LUNCHEON AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE.  
*H. D. Blauvelt.*



THE HOTEL VICTORIA'S ATTRACTIVE NEW YEAR'S SPREAD.  
*H. D. Blauvelt.*



THE SURGING, NOISY, AND JOLLY NEW YEAR'S EVE MULTITUDE ON BROADWAY.  
*Paul Schumm.*



EXPECTANT CROWD ON HERALD SQUARE WATCHING THE CLOCK STRIKE  
IN THE NEW YEAR.—*Schumm.*



CRUSH AT THE NEW YEAR'S EVE DINNER IN THE GRAND DINING-ROOM OF THE HOTEL ASTOR, SPECIALLY DECORATED WITH VENETIAN SCENES.

*See article on previous page.*



# Types of People Who Suffered in the Terrible Earthquake in Southern Italy

Figure Tipiche del Popolo Che Soffri nel Terribile Terremoto dell' Italia Meridionale



AN OLD SHEPHERD FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF MESSINA.

Un vecchio pastore dei dintorni di Messina.



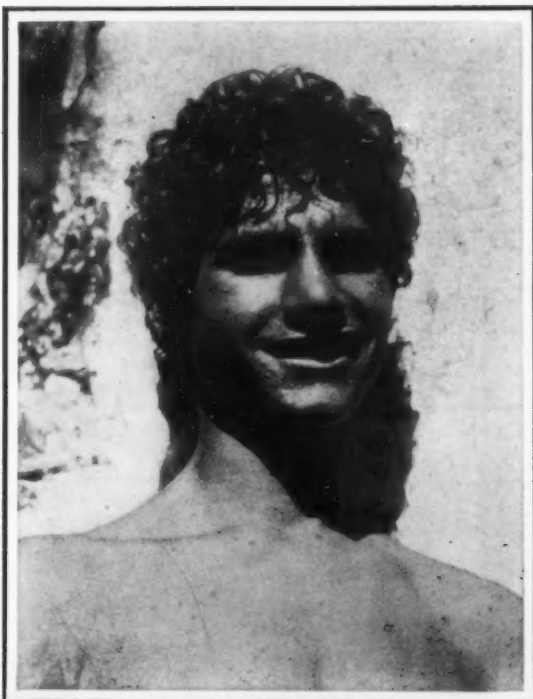
FRUIT-SELLERS IN A CITY MARKET-PLACE.

Venditori di frutta in un mercato.



TYPE OF PEASANT GIRL OF SICILY.

Figura tipica di contadina Siciliana.



BROAD SMILE OF A FAIR SICILIAN PEASANT GIRL.

Il sorriso di una bella figlia della Sicilia.



IDLING AWAY THE HOURS—STREET BOYS OF MESSINA.

Bagazzi Siciliani che stanno divertendosi per le vie di Messina.



MAKING BRICKS NEAR SYRACUSE.

Fabbricazione delle mattonelle nei dintorni di Siracusa.



FISH VENDERS IN MESSINA.

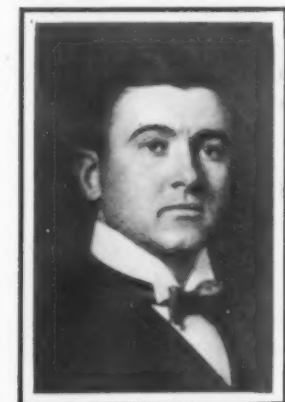
Un ostricaio a Messina.



# How the Panic Has Brought the East and the West Closer Together

By Lawrence L. Gillespie, Vice-President of the Equitable Trust Company of New York

IT WAS the war with Spain ten years ago that demonstrated that the United States was a world power and worthy of the world's respect. Her size, her resources, her population, and the individual capacity of her people had all been known before, but her force when acting as a unit had never before been demonstrated under modern conditions, and accordingly had not been generally recognized. During the panic year, preceding the one which is now closing, we had a struggle of another kind to meet. It was as truly a struggle against the world as any struggle in arms could have been, and required an equal unity to meet the situation. The country had run beyond its ready resources in the creation of fixed capital and in the imposition of interest charges. There was dissatisfaction with anything except exceptional earnings on capital and there was an anxiety to turn into new capital estimated or only partly demonstrated earnings.



LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE,  
Vice-president of the Equitable  
Trust Company of New York, who  
has recently returned from an  
extended trip through the  
West and Northwest.  
Pirie MacDonald, Photographer of  
Men, New York.

The extension of credit and enhancement of prices were not confined to the United States, as was shown when, in the ultimate analysis, values were tested in the world's markets and gold was shifted to meet the varying requirements and the balance of trade pointed its unerring finger. When the panic of 1907 came there was present a public opinion demanding expression in advance of either time or consideration to insure accurate judgments. We were torn asunder by self-criticism and distrust, which we were voicing so loudly as materially to weaken our own capacity for united action and also calculated seriously to undermine our reputation with our neighbors. The result was as it always is with a strong young nation, that this crisis served to unite the nation and to show who were the capable leaders deserving of confidence.

Those who, in the face of temptation and even slight, had gone on building their characters and their businesses not to meet the daily situation with a view to immediate emolument, recognition, or profit, but according to the dictates of reason and experience following, and here and there improving on, the standards of preceding generations of conservative, patriotic leaders of trade in every form, came to the front. Speculators and spenders, rash, unwarranted enterprises, institutions undeserving of confidence, untrained leaders—all were brushed aside for the men and the organization which were found ready for the occasion, because they had always been ready and when called upon were present to respond. The great banking houses and financial institutions continued unhesitatingly to perform their obligations, to make customary loans, and to make currency payments where needed, even in many cases at considerable individual expense. The country righted itself under their leadership, and confidence, frightened away for a time, returned to make friends once more.

Where we are closest to the wheels of finance and farthest from the sources of material wealth and natural resources, we find, on the one hand, a greater spirit of calculation, a greater timidity when aroused, and a more guarded and hesitating return to normal conditions of ordinary business confidence, than where the wealth which is being handled is more apparent in its natural forms. Thus it is that while in the East every evidence of returning prosperity is now being greeted with excited enthusiasm, and on all hands we are joyfully commenting on the change of sentiment and the expansion outward and upward which is surrounding us, in the West and Northwest to such expressions the average business man would now turn a half-indifferent ear. He became satisfied on this subject nearly a year ago.

The farmer in the central West, in Kansas, in Missouri, in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and all that great portion of this country, has been having abundant crops and getting a good price for them. His mortgages are being reduced at the bank, his bank account is increasing. His bank is correspondingly able to make more loans to new interests or for further improvement of the locality. In the gold-mining districts their crop is gold, the one commodity superior to a panic. In the copper-mining districts, especially of Utah and Montana, the demand for that metal is returning. On that busiest and richest hill in the world, at Butte, Mont., the home of the Anaconda and a score of other mines nearly as famous, about two-thirds of the maximum capacity of labor, night and day, is now employed. Our inventive genius has also in recent years made possible the operation of many low-grade properties at reasonable and in some cases remarkable profit, and this with copper ruling at about thirteen and one-half to fourteen cents, about one-half of its price eighteen months ago. A rise to fifteen or fifteen and one-half

cents, which is quite to be expected, would add immensely to the wealth of these communities and give occupation and good remuneration to a greatly increased population. The irrigation of arid lands, still almost in its infancy, is reclaiming great stretches of country and creating wealth-producing acreage, greatly benefiting the nation.

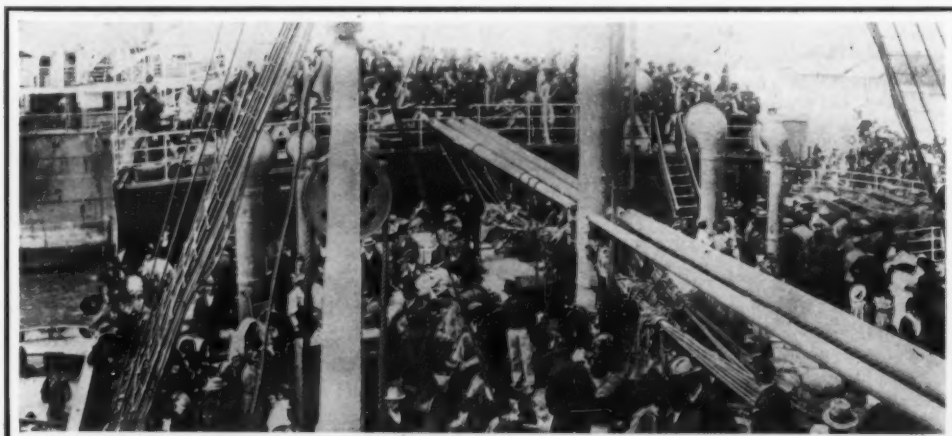
In the lumber districts of the Northwest there has been something of a setback, owing to the temporarily reduced demand and consumption; but, after all, this is only deferred business and not a loss, for great wealth has already been taken out in this form, and the timber is growing all the time. And with the advancing population we are fortunate in having financial railroad men equal to the duty, the responsibility, and the opportunity. Space will not here permit more than mentioning the great work done all along the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, uniting us with the coast and the Orient; the great St. Paul extension, which will soon reach Seattle; the Union Pacific, with its network of associated interests and competent economic management; and the Western Pacific, now in the course of construction. Wherever the railroads go, cities are building up with a rapidity and an enthusiasm to make any American citizen proud of his nationality.

The West and the Northwest are too busy to consider their prosperity and have almost forgotten that there was a panic year, and feel quite removed from it in any case; and if any one desires to know how young and healthy and progressive this country is, let him take a trip through these regions to assure himself of it, and he will indeed be lacking in appreciation and imagination if his pulse does not beat the stronger for it on his return. An especially important benefit bestowed by the panic year and the recovery has been the closer bringing together of the West and the East, influenced by an increased appreciation of the important interests shared in common. It has become more clear to all eyes that all parts of our country are interdependent and that what increases the prosperity of one locality indirectly benefits all other portions of our extensive domain. We have also learned that there is no cause for any sectional hostility, for the men who have exerted the most influence in our national trials have been men of an importance not local, but world-wide, and of a character drawing its sources from no particular environment and owing its development to national, not proximate, influences.

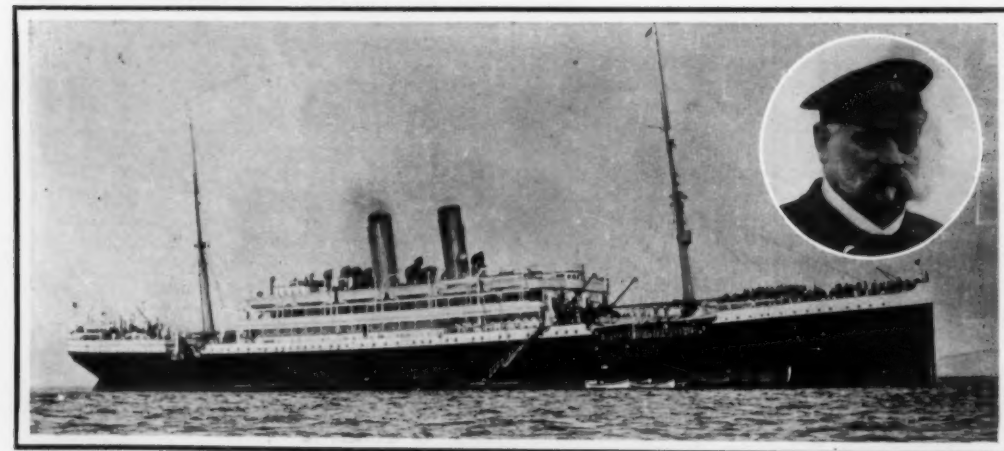
*Lawrence L. Gillespie*



COALING AND LOADING THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER "HAMBURG," WHICH CARRIED SUPPLIES TO THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.  
L. "Amburgo," della Linea Amburghese Americana, che carica provvisioni per i superstiti dal terremoto d'Italia.



CROWD OF PASSENGERS AND FRIENDS THRONING THE "HAMBURG" BEFORE SHE SAILED ON HER VOYAGE OF MERCY.  
Numerosi passeggeri ed amici a bordo della Nave "Amburgo" prima della partenza per il suo viaggio di misericordia.



THE RELIEF STEAMSHIP "HAMBURG," SAILING DOWN NEW YORK BAY EN ROUTE FOR NAPLES—CAPTAIN E. BURMEISTER, OF THE "HAMBURG," IN UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER.  
La Nave "Amburgo" che discende la baia di New York in rotta per Napoli—Il Capitano E. Burmeister nell'estremo angolo superiore di destra.



ITALIANS BOARDING THE "HAMBURG" AND BOUND FOR ITALY TO SEARCH FOR FRIENDS IN THE RUINED CITIES.  
Italiani che s'imbarcano sull' "Amburgo" per recarsi in cerca dei loro cari nelle città rinate.

DEPARTURE OF A RELIEF SHIP FROM NEW YORK TO THE SCENE OF DISASTER IN ITALY.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

PARTENZA DA NEW YORK DI UNA NAVE DI SOCCORSO DIRETTA ALLA SCENA DEL DISASTRO.



# Succor for Italy's Unfortunates from New York's Italians

Quel che fanno gli Italiani di New-York per i loro infelici fratelli d'Oltremare



LOADING RELIEF GOODS, AT AN EXPRESS OFFICE ON WORTH STREET, ON WAGONS, TO BE TAKEN ON A STEAMER TO NAPLES.  
Ad un Ufficio di Express in Worth Street, mentre si caricano di merci interi vagoni che dovranno essere trasferiti a Napoli.



WOMEN PACKING SUPPLIES FOR THE EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS INTO BOXES.  
Donne che incassano, indumenti per le vittime del terremoto.



BRINGING IN CLOTHING AND TAKING UP SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER.  
Persone che portano vestiti, ed offerte in denaro per i loro cari colpiti dal fato crudele nella Madre Patria.



GROUP OF ITALIANS BUSILY FILLING AND NAILING UP BOXES OF SUPPLIES.  
Gruppo di Italiani affaccendati nel riempire e inchiodare casse di provvisioni d'ogni genere.

## Nearly 1,000,000 Divorces.

SIGNIFICANT matter is contained in a report by the Bureau of the Census on marriage and divorce in this country, covering the twenty years from 1887 to 1906 inclusive. During that period the total number of marriages recorded was 12,832,044. The yearly number increased from 483,069 in 1887 to 853,290 in 1906. The marriage rate in the United States in 1900 was 93 per 10,000 population, which is higher than the marriage rate in any other country from which reliable statistics have been obtained. To offset the foregoing, there were in the twenty years specified 945,625 divorces, compared with only 328,716 during the twenty years from 1867 to 1886 inclusive. That this increase was not wholly due to the growth in population is shown by the fact that in the period of 1870-1880 an increase of only 30 per cent. in population was accompanied by an increase of 79 per cent. in divorces, that in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the increase in population was 25 per cent. and in divorces 70 per cent., and that from 1890 to 1900 there was an increase of 21 per cent. in population, but of 66 per cent. in the number of divorces, while from 1900 to 1906 population increased 10.9 per cent. and divorces 29.3 per cent. Thus, toward the end of the period of forty years, divorces increased about three times as fast as population. The divorce rate per 100,000 population was 29 in 1870, but 82 in 1905. The rate per 100,000 married population was 81 in 1870 and 200 in 1900. The data show that divorce is now two and one-half times as common as forty years ago, and that no less than one marriage in twelve is terminated by divorce. The divorce rate seems to be higher in the United States than in any other country furnishing statistics. Two-thirds of the total number of divorces granted in the past twenty years were secured by wives, men being more frequently violators of marital vows than women. The most common ground for divorce is desertion,



MANY BOXES OF CLOTHING AND OTHER THINGS PREPARED FOR THE UNFORTUNATES OF SOUTHERN ITALY.  
Casse ripiene di provvisioni d'ogni genere preparate per gli infelici dell'Italia Meridionale.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

which accounts for 38.9 per cent of all divorces, the next most important ground being for husbands adultery and for wives cruelty. Only 15 per cent. of the divorce cases were returned as contested, and in many cases the contesting was merely a formality. One divorced wife in eight secured alimony. The average duration of marriages ended by divorce is about ten years. Sixty per cent. last less than ten years, and 40 per cent. last longer. Children were reported in 39.8 per cent. of the total number of divorced cases, and it may be inferred that the evils of divorce fall heavily on the little ones.

## Words of Praise from Leslie's Peers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, the dean of American pictorials, cheerfully owns up to fifty-three years. But it only reflects them in seasoned thought and ripe experience. Under aggressive, buoyant management, the weekly is renewing its youth and keeping abreast of the liveliest members of the illustrated procession. Within the present year LESLIE'S has grown from 86,000 to 135,000, indicating a pace swift enough to try out the endurance of any competitor.—*Omaha (Neb.) Bee, December 27th, 1908.*

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is a clean, well-edited, Republican newspaper.—*Des Moines (Ia.) Capital.*

## Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JOANN ILICH SERGIEFF, known as Father John of Cronstadt, noted Russian priest and political reformer, at St. Petersburg, January 2d, aged 79.

Anson R. Flower, financier and philanthropist, at Watertown, N. Y., January 3d, aged 66.

Professor J. P. Gordy, of New York University, at New York City, December 31st, aged 58. Suicide.

Dr. Alice B. Campbell, noted homeopathic physician, at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, aged 73.

Professor George W. Hough, astronomer and inventor of astronomical instruments, at Chicago, Ill., January 1st, aged 72.

Mary E. Moore Davis, popular Southern author, at New Orleans, La., January 1st, aged 57.

Dr. Arthur S. Cheney, American consul at Messina, Italy, killed with his wife in the earthquake, December 28th.

Thomas W. Pearsall, well-known lawyer and broker, at Washington, D. C., January 1st, aged 73.

Major Isaac Walker Maclay, U. S. A., retired, who helped carry Lincoln from the scene of the assassination, at Yonkers, N. Y., December 30th, aged 68.

Henry Chapman Watson, editor of *Dun's Review*, an authority on commercial and financial topics, at Englewood, N. J., January 6th, aged 38.

Professor Benjamin F. Clark, professor emeritus in engineering at Brown University, at Providence, R. I., December 30th, aged 77.

Thomas A. Warren, editor of the *Insurance World*, at Pittsburgh, Pa., December 30th. Suicide.

Barney Reynolds, famous old-time comedian, at Cleveland, O., January 4th, aged 77.

Joshua Rhodes, prominent steel manufacturer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 5th.

Charles W. Gillet, ex-Congressman from New York, at New York, December 31, aged 69.



### Which? A Four Per Cent. or a Six Per Cent. Investment?

RUSSELL SAGE was one of America's richest men. Mr. Sage was a financier in the truest sense, knowing the science of investing better, perhaps, than any other man. One of Mr. Sage's rules that governed his acts of investment of money was, never buy a bond, or any other security, for that matter, that promised a return of less than six per cent.

Many other rich men demand six per cent. or more from their investments, believing that a bond paying six per cent. is just as safe as, and much more easily turned into cash than, a bond paying five per cent. or less.

Unfortunately, high-class six per cent. bonds do not often get into the Wall Street bond houses. When we do see a six per cent. first-mortgage bond, it usually bears the stamp of Canada or Europe. A foreign bond generally carries an obligation to pay a minimum return of six per cent., for Wall Street bond underwriters insist that Canadian and European corporations must pay a premium for American money.

A specific illustration of Wall Street's discrimination is noted in the case of the American Tin Plate Company and that of the Canadian Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Company, Ltd., concerns making products of very similar nature.

The American Tin Plate Company was founded in 1898, by Messrs. Reed, Leeds, and Moore, all of whom became immensely rich, for the tin-plate business proved to be an exceedingly profitable one. When the business was started, the founders were practically unknown in Wall Street and to the public at large, and tin plate had never been manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. Theoretically, at least, the manufacture of tin plate in America was a hazardous venture—it looked like a risky speculation. Still, up to the time which marked the absorption of the American Tin Plate Company by the steel trust in 1901, the American company borrowed all the money on bonds it wanted, paying therefor four and one-half and five per cent. Had this been a Canadian enterprise, Wall Street would have demanded six per cent. or more.

The Canadian Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Company, Ltd., with a million-dollar plant, officered and owned entirely by Canadians, is about to borrow money from Wall Street on a bond issue; and, according to the Canadian newspapers, these bonds, which are not yet issued, I believe, are to pay six per cent. interest. The security is ample. The concern comprehends a practical monopoly, with orders ahead for many months, and the officers and directors in the very highest class in Canadian banking circles—and Canadian corporation laws are strict and strictly enforced, and directors there actually direct; still the Canadian Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Company, Ltd., must pay American investors from one to one and one-half per cent. more than an American concern of similar nature. With all the legal safeguards surrounding Canadian industrial concerns, the bonds of the Canadian Tin Plate Company, returning the investor six per cent., are exceedingly attractive to a class of persons who demand from their investments three cardinal requirements—absolute safety, an assured market if they want to sell, and a return of the maximum rate of legal interest.

Upon investigation I find that the plant of the Canadian Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Company, Ltd., at Morrisburg, province of Ontario, has been visited by experts from the United States and is pronounced by them equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The company is now producing full lines of tin plate, black and Canadian plate, galvanized sheets and steel sheets, and the plate is the first of its kind erected in Canada. The press of Canada says that the concern is of great importance to the industrial development of the Dominion. There is a great future for the tin-plate industry in the Dominion of Canada. The consumption in Canada of these commodities manufactured by the Canadian Tin Plate and

Sheet Steel Company, Ltd., is about seventy thousand tons per annum, and is increasing each year, and so far the company has no competition. Indeed, in many other ways the Canadian company is peculiarly situated, for it secures a rebate from the Dominion government of ninety-nine per cent. on all imported raw material, has no tax, has seven-hundred hydro-electric horse-power furnished free, and the company is earning upward of twenty-five per cent. on its capital stock. The money the company is to secure by the bond issue is to be used to increase the size of the already large but inadequate plant.

I am informed that Messrs. M. E. and J. W. de Agüero, 52 Broadway, New York City, will secure \$200,000 of the Canadian bonds. Readers of this paper who have surplus funds in amounts of \$500 to invest, and who are now securing a rate of interest for their savings of less than six per cent., should write immediately to Messrs. de Agüero, asking for full particulars of the Canadian bonds. It is not well to wait until a time when the bonds will be advertised publicly for sale, if, indeed, they ever are, for persons living at a distance from New York would quite naturally stand a lesser opportunity to secure a share of this issue than parties living nearer the center of the money capital.

E. C. Rowe.

### How a Bookkeeper Made \$16,000,000.

A NUMBER of years ago, when Andrew Carnegie was not as rich and as prominent as he is to-day, he started the Carnegie Steel Company. At that time he generously offered his employés and close associates an opportunity to secure a share in that business. One of his bookkeepers, who accepted the offer and made a small investment in Carnegie Steel, is now worth \$16,000,000—a fortune that came mainly as the result of his interest with Mr. Carnegie. It is from such rare and remarkable opportunities as these that large fortunes have been made from small investments.

There was a time, not long ago, when shares in the Mergenthaler Linotype Company could be bought for ten dollars each. That was when the company was getting started. The beginning was small, but there was unlimited opportunity. Now the click of the linotype is heard in every printing establishment of any consequence in the country, and the stock is worth \$195 a share. Early investors, who were in-

telligent and foreseeing, have made a profit of 2,000 per cent!

I could give you many other instances like these which show how those who had the opportunity, and who had the wisdom to accept it when it came to them, have made splendid profits on small sums invested.

There is only one way to make extraordinary profits on a small investment—to make a fortune by a single financial stroke—and that is to obtain an interest in a company which has a solid foundation and the opportunity of expanding its business to immense proportions. But you must secure your interest at the very start. If you wait until the company is paying enormous earnings, you will find the stock out of your reach.

Such chances for fortune-making are never open long. They are quickly taken up by those who are keen enough to appreciate them.

Not long ago Anton Williman, of New York and Washington, Mass., who is manufacturing a remarkable crate for which there is an enormous demand in fruit and vegetable shipping, offered a few of his shares to enable him to enlarge his plant. He needed a larger plant to take care of the immense volume of business that, it was evident, was coming to his company.

He perfected a crate which filled the most urgent demand in one of the greatest industries in North America. An immense demand for it immediately arose from great fruit and vegetable shippers, who buy crates by the hundreds of thousands. The business of manufacturing these crates had to be established on a larger basis. Mr. Williman needed additional capital, and he offered his shares to his friends at a low price, giving them the opportunity to share in the splendid profits which his company has before it.

These shares are being sold with great rapidity. Mr. Williman's company, already established on a firm foundation, has the opportunity of doing a business of extensive proportions, which should pay immense profits.

Shrewd investors were quick to see this, and the result is the quick sale of the stock. The price is low and will rapidly advance with the growth of the business.

If you have not already learned about the remarkable offer of the Williman Manufacturing Company, you should do so immediately if you would secure an interest with him at the lowest price. You should ask Mr. F. F. Stoll, secretary, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, to send you information about the investment offer of the Williman Manufacturing Company. When you write Mr. Stoll, mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

E. S. B.

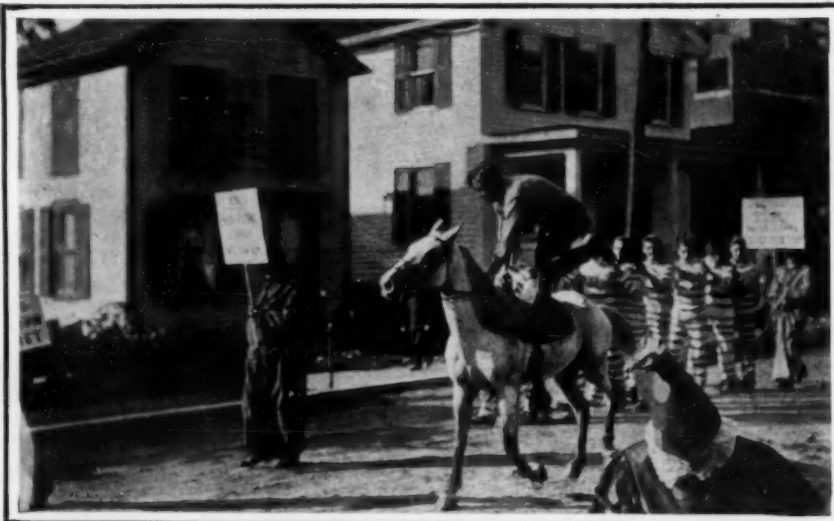
### Have a Library in Your Home.

IN THESE days no well-equipped home is without a library. It may not necessarily be a large one, but if it consists of only a few shelves, it is at least the nucleus of a library that becomes a constant source of instruction and pleasure for the family and all its visitors. In these days books are no longer thrown together on shelves, to be dust-covered, damaged, and destroyed, but are properly cared for. This can be done so cheaply that there is no excuse for leaving books without care. Sectional or elastic bookcases and filing cabinets are economical, easy to handle, and can readily be increased in size. The best of these are made of wood and steel by the Globe-Wernicke Company, Cincinnati. Any of our readers can obtain the catalogue, both of the bookcases and filing cabinets, by writing to the Globe-Wernicke Company, Cincinnati, for the large new catalogue, "No. 809 U." This is well worth examining.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.



LARGEST Y. M. C. A. BUILDING IN THE WORLD. IMPOSING \$700,000 STRUCTURE OF THE DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WHICH WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Peninsular Engraving Company.



THE "CONVICT GANG" MARCHING IN LOCK-STEP.



PASSENGERS ON THE WATER WAGON.

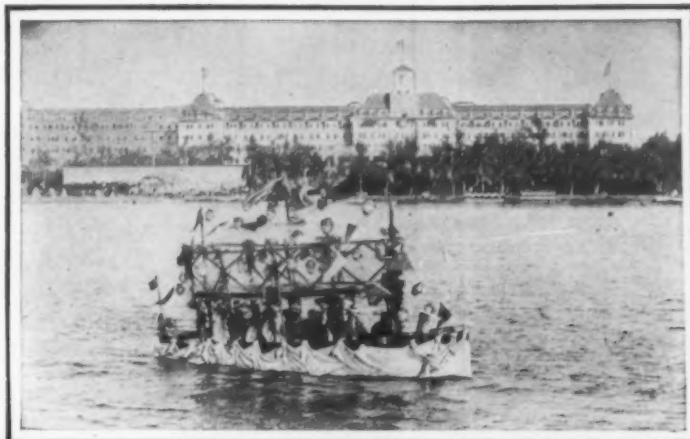
ODD ANTICS OF STUDENTS AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE (MASS.).—W. H. Stedman.



# THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA



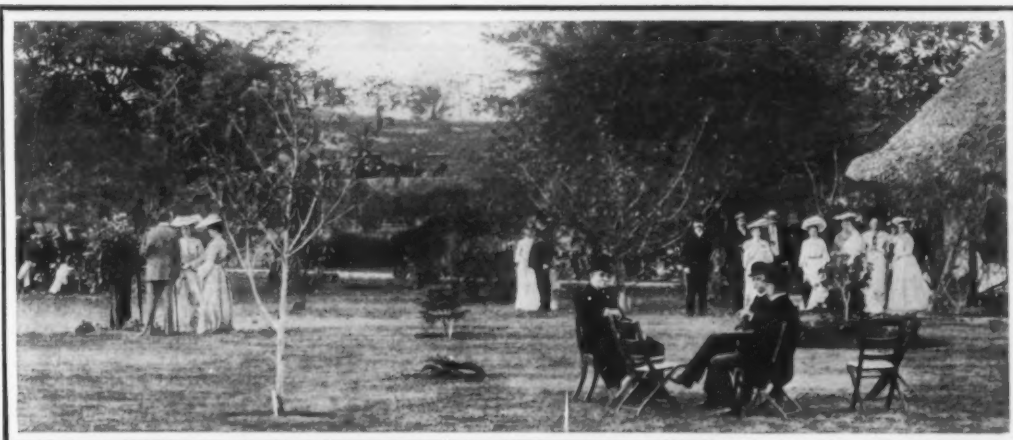
HOTEL PONCE DE LEON, ST. AUGUSTINE.



HOTEL ROYAL POINCIANA, PALM BEACH.



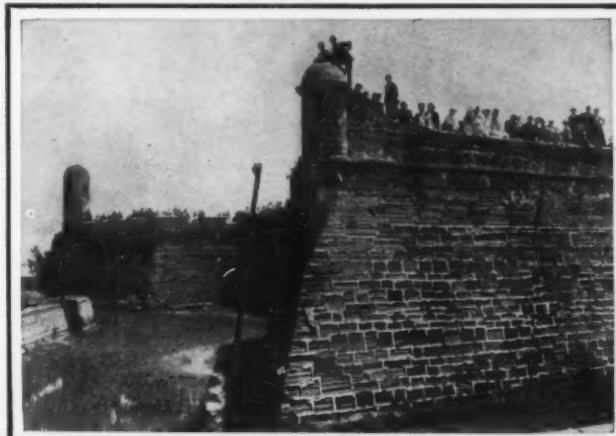
HOTEL ALCAZAR, ST. AUGUSTINE.



A GARDEN PARTY, NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.



HOTEL ROYAL PALM, MIAMI.



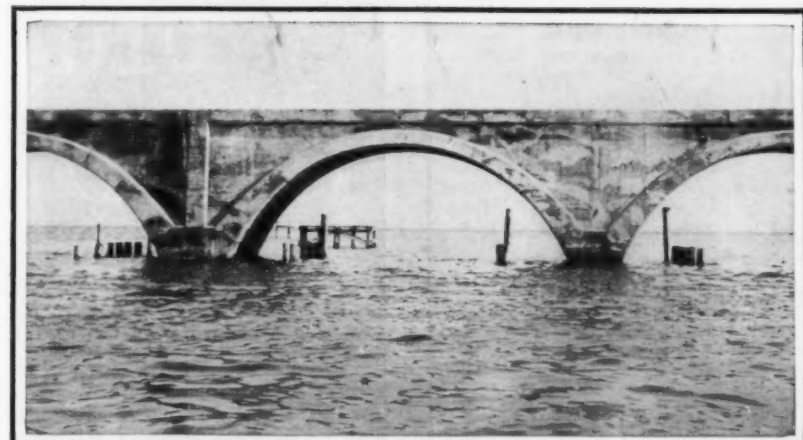
OLD FORT MARION, ST. AUGUSTINE.



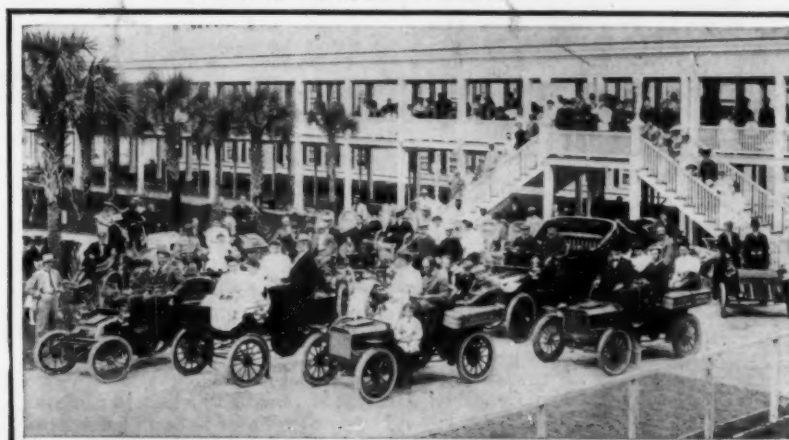
HOUSE-BOAT, BISCAYNE BAY.



THE COLONIAL, NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.



THE OCEAN VIADUCT AT LONG KEY.



AUTOMOBILES AT HOTEL ORMOND.

## FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY

NEW YORK OFFICE, 243 FIFTH AVENUE  
CHICAGO OFFICE, 130 ADAMS STREET  
Hotel accommodations may be reserved, and arrangements for railway passage tickets and sleeping-car space made at these offices.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY ADVERTISER

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPORTS OF THE SEASON.



JAMES RECTOR, WHO HAS BEEN ASKED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO RUN AGAINST WALKER, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION SPRINT.



THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY BASKET-BALL TEAM WHICH IS DOING SPLENDID WORK.

Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Left to right, standing—Friedell (manager), Arkansas; Comstock, Ohio; Douglas, New York; Bunkley (captain), Georgia; Wilson, Kentucky; Billy Lush (coach), Sitting—Marnock, Maine; Jacobs, Pennsylvania; McClung, Indiana; Wenzel, Pennsylvania; Bischoff, Wisconsin; Wills, Washington State.



A LIVELY RACE—WINTER SPORT AMID THE ALPS.—Illustrated London News.

## HER MOTHER-IN-LAW Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman out in Iowa found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes:

"It is two years since we began using Postum in our house. I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache.

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum.

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully.

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea, but that was just as bad.

"She finally was induced to try Postum, which she has used for over a year. She traveled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

A VERY interesting insurance case is now before the courts. Briefly the facts are as follows: A prosperous manufacturer, who was doing an immense business, but who was putting all the profits back into his plant, was temporarily embarrassed during the late financial depression. Until business should pick up again, the plant had to go into the hands of receivers. The man realized that he was putting virtually all his money into his business and was dependent entirely upon his life-insurance policies for the protection of his family. His insurance policies were the kind known as "straight life" and had no cash-surrender value. The premium came due during the period of receivership, and the receivers, after two physicians had examined the man and said that he was sure to live for many years—barring accidents—refused to pay the same. But the man died, and his business, under a forced sale, went for a song. Now the family of the deceased man is suing the receivers for the full amount of the policies. The family maintains that had the receivers paid the premiums, the amount of the policies would have paid all outstanding business obligations and left a snug fortune for the family. The family also asserts that it was to cover just such emergencies that the man carried such a heavy insurance.

The legal status of the case, interesting as it is, must be left to the courts. The point which I want to emphasize is the uncertainty of human life. The man in question was examined by two expert physicians of established reputations. Both reported that he had no organic trouble of any kind and was likely to live much beyond the period of

receivership. Yet, with everything seemingly in his favor, he passed away. The receivers now admit that, had they known that the man would have died so soon, they would, of course, have paid the premiums. The great lesson of this incident is that no one can safely depend upon good health. It may be here today and gone to-morrow. Incidentally, however, the only time when life insurance may be taken out is when the applicant is in good health. Don't take the chances the receivers took.

H. Milford, Massachusetts: I have not heard anything unfavorable to the company. It does a large business with a number of publications besides the one to which you refer.

S. Montgomery, Pa.: I have never heard of the company, and advise you to write to the superintendent of insurance of the State of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pa., for the information you seek.

*Hermit*

## The Brewster

Corner Boylston and  
Washington Streets

## BOSTON'S NEW HOTEL

Now open in all its splendor to the discriminating public, providing comfort and luxury and every precaution for the safety and welfare of its guests.

The ideal place for dinner parties  
—either before or after the game.

Beautifully and cozily appointed with an atmosphere of refinement — and Cuisine unexcelled. Here will be found every convenience for transient as well as the permanent guest.

\$2.00 per day and upward with private bath.

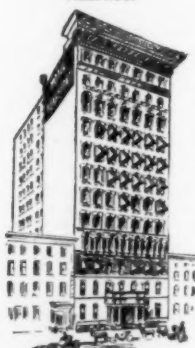
## AINSLIE & GRABOW COMPANY

OPERATING

Hotel Lenox, Hotel Tulleries, Hotel Empire, Boston  
New Ocean House, Hotel Titchfield,  
Swampscott, Jamaica, W. I.

## THE HOTEL PIERREPONT

West 32d Street and Broadway  
NEW YORK  
FIREPROOF



QUIET, REFINED and MODERN  
European Plan

The rates are \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day for a single room and bath; \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day for two rooms and bath; \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day for three rooms and bath.

HARRY L. BROWN  
of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Inland Inn

## The Truth

Can be told about

## Great Western Champagne

—the Standard of  
American Wines

There is nothing to conceal in its production. It is Pure Grape Juice, fermented and aged to exact perfection for healthfulness, possessing the bouquet and flavor that connoisseurs desire.

"Of the six American Champagnes exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1900, the GREAT WESTERN was the only one that received a GOLD MEDAL."

PLEASANT VALLEY  
WINE CO.,

Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.  
Sold by respectable wine  
dealers everywhere.

## Tr- opical Verdure

in a potted plant will not satisfy the senses when you yearn for the warm sandy beaches of

## Florida

with their background of waving palms. It is a short and delightful steamer trip by the

## CLYDE LINE

to Charleston, S. C.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Ormond

Palm Beach  
Nassau and  
Cuba



St. Johns River Service  
between Jacksonville, Palatka, De Land, Sanford, Enterprise, Fla., and intermediate landings.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

H. H. RAYMOND, V. P. & G. M. A. C. HAGERTY, G. P. & A.  
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York.



Pure  
good  
old  
RED  
TOP  
RYE



FEDERATION WESTHEIMER & SONS  
LOUISVILLE, KY.





# FOOLISHNESS



BRIBERY—AND CORRUPTION.

JAMES—"I get a penny every time I take my cod-liver oil."

THOMAS—"What do you do with them?"

JAMES—"Mother puts 'em in a money-box till there's enough, and then buys another bottle of cod-liver oil."

—Sketch.

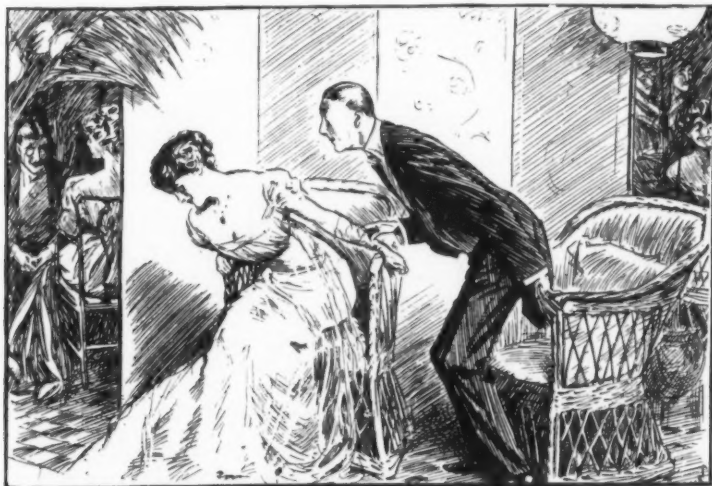


THE BIG STICK AGAIN!

MR. JOHNSON (after listening to the "tale")—"Yes, yes. It's all very dreadful. To think you should be obliged to beg—a big, strong man like you."

HE OF THE BIG STICK—"Well, governor, yer see, in these 'ere 'ard, oncharitable times yer just 'ave ter be big and strong afore yer can go beggin' at all."

—Sketch.



'T WAS EVER THUS.

HE (impulsively)—"Darling, I rather thought of kissing you!"  
SHE—"How dare you? When you know I can't scream with so many people about!"—Punch.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 50.)

lavish hand. Great opportunities always develop great men, and it is entirely natural that America should also have its captains of industry and financiers whose achievements promote national prosperity. Much of our natural resources still remain to be developed, and there is no reason why we should not continue to be the most prosperous of all nations, unless we so far forget ourselves as to drive out the great creative minds who are just as essential to the nation's welfare as its material products.

As long as our leaders in finance and industry are hopeful of the future, their followers well may be. The outlook for the new year is not discouraging, but it is too early as yet to estimate the effect on our industries of a drastic revision of the tariff, and it is altogether too early to guess at the crop outlook. These will be the two great factors that every one interested in Wall Street operations must consider. With a serious deficit in the revenues of the treasury, I cannot see how Congress can agree upon a general reduction of the tariff, unless it also devises some new schemes of taxation, including, possibly, the odious and un-American income tax. Of one thing we are assured, and that is that we are entering upon the new year with two elements in Wall Street quite distinctly defined, one believing in higher prices and the other believing as strongly in lower prices. In my judgment this will not be altogether a bull

year. The bears are entitled to more than one inning.

The smash in Consolidated Gas proves that the market is not in a very evenly balanced state. The bears are prepared to take advantage of every opportunity to depress the market, and the bulls are not irresistible. Under such conditions wide fluctuations are possible. The market must have inherent weakness or it would not yield so readily in any direction to bad news. This confirms my belief that we must not look for uninterrupted strength, but that we must expect periods of weakness and depression, with a possibility always of a severe break. It is easy to understand that if the crop outlook should be disappointing (and that is not impossible after a series of good crop years), many things might happen to favor the bears. It is also easy to understand what might happen to the market if a sweeping and drastic cut in the tariff on steel and iron products should be decided upon by Congress under pressure of a public opinion aroused by Carnegie's clamor for free trade. I know of nothing that would be so apt to upset the entire stock market as a slump in the steel shares.

S. C., Burlington, Vt.: I do not regard the Frisco general lien bonds just sold to Speyer & Co. as anything like gilt edged. It is reported that they were disposed of at a sacrifice figure, around 80. If you are a holder of the steel trust securities or contemplate their purchase, it would be well to post yourself on the value of the property, its earnings, and dividends. You can do this very easily by reading over "Circular No. 133 on U. S. Steel," which has just been gotten out by Curtis, Freeman & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 25 Broad Street, New York, and 50 Congress Street, Boston. A copy will be sent you if you will address the firm at either of the offices I have named, and mention Jasper.

(Continued on page 68.)

## Uneeda Biscuit

What makes them the best soda crackers ever baked?

What makes them the only choice of millions?

What makes them famous as the National Biscuit?

National-Biscuit-Goodness—

### Of Course!



Sold only in  
Moisture Proof  
Packages **5¢**

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

## HOTEL BAYARD

142-144-146 West 49th St.  
NEW YORK

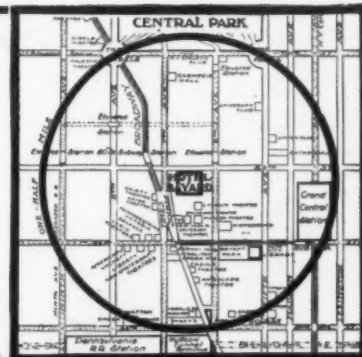
Transient and Family Hotel, Fireproof, 200 Rooms; 100 Baths; a well kept Hotel, quiet, yet close to Broadway.

Six surface car lines within two minutes' walk. Subway and Elevated Railway stations, one block away. Convenient to Everything.

BEST ROOM VALUES IN NEW YORK

Single rooms, free baths, \$1 and \$1.50; Rooms with bath, \$2 and upward; Parlor, bedroom and bath, \$3.50 and upward.

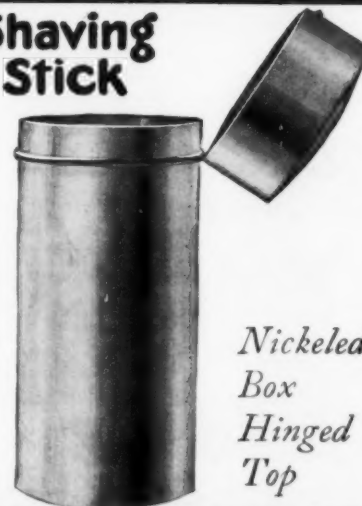
M. F. MEEHAN, Proprietor



## Williams' Shaving Stick

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

The great popularity of Williams' Shaving Soap is based upon simple facts, chief of which is a rich, cream like and soothing lather.



Nickel  
Box  
Hinged  
Top

Mailed by us postpaid on receipt of 25c., if your druggist fails to supply you. Trial size (enough for fifty shaves) sent postpaid for 4c. in stamps

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

## DIAMONDS ON CREDIT WATCHES

A Diamond For a Valentine February is known as "Cupid's Month." A most appropriate time to give your sweetheart a beautiful Diamond Ring. "Diamonds Win Hearts" you know. Diamonds increase in value from 10% to 20% a year. OUR PRICES ARE LOWEST, terms easiest. Select from our 1909 Catalog the article you desire and we will send it on approval. If accepted pay one-fifth on delivery, balance in monthly payments. Don't delay. WRITE TODAY for 1909 Catalog.



## How To Avoid Tire Troubles

Today practically all automobile troubles are largely tire troubles. Eighty per cent. of up-keep expense is tire expense. When you are tied up on a lonesome road 20 miles from nowhere—nine cases out of ten it's TIRES.

—And nine cases out of ten the blow-outs which waste money and kill pleasure were caused by overloading.

—Tops, Glass Fronts, Gas Tanks, Searchlights, Extra Seats (an invitation for more passengers), storage batteries, extra casings and pounds of luggage are added to large and small cars alike.

—Before you know it your tires are carrying from 200 to 300 lbs. more than they were ever built to carry. The result is certain, quick destruction—heavy expense—trips of trouble instead of pleasure—and a world of humiliation for the man who owns the car. Rubber, strong as it is, has its limitations.

Goodyear Quick Detachable Automobile Tires overcome these conditions because EVERY SIZE IS OVER-SIZE. They are full 15 per cent. larger than any other automobile tire in the market sold for the same size. A Goodyear 4-inch tire measures almost 4½ inches. If a set of tires of another maker will safely carry 2000 lbs., Goodyear Quick Detachable Tires of the same size will with equal safety carry 2300 lbs.

But even if your tires are ample for their load—even if your car is not weighted down with accessories—think what the extra 15 per cent. means to you as a "margin of safety," to say nothing of comfort.

Every bit of material in the car you drive has a "margin of safety" of 5 to 7—it must be capable of bearing a strain from 5 to 7 times greater than it will ever be subjected to. Tires alone are expected to work to the limit of their resistance. When you overload them there is no "margin of safety." It has been exceeded. You are taking chances every minute you drive.

Think carefully what this 15 per cent. over-size (to be secured only in Goodyear Quick Detachable Tires) means to you.

### The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Lambert Street, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies:

Boston, 251 Dartmouth St.; Cincinnati, 317 East Fifth St.; Los Angeles, 922 South Main St.; Philadelphia, 1402 Lodge Ave.; New York City, 64th St. and Broadway; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Chicago, 80-82 Michigan Ave.; Cleveland, 2005 Euclid Ave.; Milwaukee, 198-192 Eighth St.; St. Louis, 2625-2627 Olive St.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; Detroit, 251 Jefferson Ave.; Pittsburgh, 5948 Centre Ave.; Omaha, 2020-22 Farnam St.; Washington, 1028 Connecticut Ave.; Atlanta, 90 North Pryor St.; Louisville, 1049-1051 Third St.; New Orleans, 705-716 Barrone St.; Memphis, 181-185 Madison St.; Dallas, 111 North Akard St.; Denver, 28 West Colfax Ave.; Baltimore, 991 Park Ave.; Kansas City, 16th and McGee Sts.



APENTA

APENTA

Best  
Natural  
Aperient Water

For Habitual and Obstinate Constipation

"JUST AS GOOD."  
He—"Have you any fine-tooth combs?"  
It—"No; but we have some fine tooth brushes."—Cornell Widow.

## DEAFNESS CURED By New Discovery



"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured." — Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what cause their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write to-day to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 4073 Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 67.)

D. Wyandotte, Mich.: I believe it is well safeguarded as matters now stand.

R. New York: I can get no confirmation of the rumor. I hear that the report about to be presented will make a favorable showing. The heaviest holders are not selling.

R. New Milford, Connecticut: 1. I cannot answer, for I am not informed regarding the property. 2. Inter. Met. may be heavily assessed and, until the plan of reorganization is better understood, there will be risk in its purchase.

G. Denver, Col.: No information can be obtained in reference to the new coke and gas company to which you refer. Strong interests are identified with it and they will only let the public in after they have got the best of a good thing.

S. Sharon, Pa.: The sharp decline in Chicago Great Western stocks followed the statement that they were to be assessed. I would not sell them at a sacrifice if I could afford to meet an assessment, for the property ought eventually to show its value, and those who know all about it say it will.

P. Albany, N. Y.: Quicksilver Mining has never paid a dividend on the common since 1882. The preferred is entitled to 7 per cent. dividends ahead of the common, so that the latter has little chance of ever having an investment quality. Such low-priced stocks in a rising market advance sympathetically with other securities, and might, therefore, be held for possibilities.

L. A., New Orleans, La.: 1. If I held Penn. S. P. common and pref., Atchison pref., B. and O. common, and So. Railway pref., I would not sell any of them at a loss. Opportunities for selling and buying back are best found in active stocks like Pennsylvania, S. P., B. and O. common and Southern pref. If one keeps in close touch with the market, selling at a profit and buying back on a good reaction, he can usually make profitable turns. With a return of prosperity Southern Railroad pref. should have a chance for dividends once more.

W. New York: American Woolen common, Brunswick City, Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron, Third Avenue, and U. S. Rubber common are all decidedly speculative. American Woolen is not now earning the full dividend on the preferred; Brunswick City is a highly capitalized speculative land proposition; Hocking Coal suffers from the depression in the iron industry, and U. S. Rubber from its over-capitalization. Third Avenue may have possibilities in the reorganization of the local traction system, but this is a good time to take profits.

L. Buffalo, N. Y.: The question as to how to invest \$2,000 can be answered in two ways. If the party seeks investment, pure and simple, of a high grade, he should buy railroad bonds. These will net him from 4 to 5 per cent. If he is seeking an investment with a speculative possibility he had better buy preferred railroad dividend-paying stocks, which will net him 5 per cent. or better. If he is simply seeking speculation of a good character he might well put his money in dividend payers of the better grade, though these have been advanced to figures which warrant the expectation of a recession.

A. Sharon, Pa.: 1. Western Maryland has good speculative possibilities if the railway situation improves. 2. Chicago Union Traction common is one of the lowest priced stocks on the list, and for this reason those who believe in holding cheap stocks for a sympathetic rise when the market advances have been buying it of late. I called attention to this fact when it was selling around \$2 per share, and it has now trebled in price. 3. New York Air Brake has great earning possibilities in good times, and I would not sacrifice it. 4. American Smelting, in spite of its fluctuations, seems to show a good deal of strength. There is doubt as to the sincerity of the opposition to it, but if it should materialize it might seriously affect its earnings. T. Cincinnati, Ohio: 1. I think well of Big Four common, though it pays no dividends at present. Insiders were advising its purchase when it sold at par and was paying 4 per cent. 2. The safest and most easily convertible securities are first-class bonds, like the Pennsylvania 3½s that around 96 yield a little less than 4½ per cent., or the Toledo St. Louis and Western 3½s now offered on a basis to yield 4½ per cent. The Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s a little above 80 are also excellent, and promise an advance. Alfred Mestre & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York, are calling attention to these bonds in a circular recently issued, which will interest you. You can secure it on application to that firm.

(Continued on page 69.)

### A Royal Nimrod.

HIS Majesty of Germany has a predilection for all that is English—witness his recent utterances on world politics and military affairs. His methods of hunting are typically English. The Kaiser from birth has been unable to make complete use of one of his arms. This impediment, however, troubles him not a whit. He is a splendid shot, and



disguised as a junker or squire, some of his happiest moments are spent afield. The "pomp and circumstance" of royalty, however, is never quite discarded, as upon all his expeditions he is, as shown in this picture from *The Sketch*, accompanied by his head forester, his court animal painter, and several lesser dignitaries.

## Underberg

The World's Best  
Bitters

The Best  
Bitter Liqueur

The one Cordial-Tonic which is as good for the health as it is to the taste. Keen appetite comes with its use, and it removes indigestion. Most grateful when fatigued, or run-down. It makes for good temper, contentment and enjoyment of life.

Enjoyable as a Cocktail and Better for You

Over 7,000,000 Bottles Imported to the United States

At all Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants, or by the bottle at Wine Merchants and Grocers. Ask for UNDERBERG Booklet free.

Bottled only by H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany

LUYTIES BROS., New York, Sole Agents

### THEY DO.

They talk so much, these suffragettes, Of sex-restraining bars. If they stand up for women's rights, Why can't they stand in cars? —Yale Record.

### EASILY EXPLAINED.

She—"I don't see how the freshmen can keep their little caps on their heads."  
It—"Vacuum pressure." — Cornell Widow.

## ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

Beat the World



Run Easiest  
Cut Fastest  
Hold Edge Longest

Write us or nearest branch for beautiful book. Tells all about them.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc.

"The Silver-Steel Saw People"

Main Office and Factory - Indianapolis

Branches—Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle. Canadian Branch—Hamilton, Ont.





# RHEUMATISM

I Will Send Every Sufferer who returns my Coupon My One Dollar External Cure to TRY FREE.

SEND NO MONEY—ONLY THE COUPON.

I have found an external cure for Rheumatism that is curing old chronic cases of 30 and 40 years suffering, as well as all the milder stages.



I have the proof to convince anybody that Magic Foot Drafts are curing where doctors and baths and medicine failed. No matter how severe or chronic your case may be, you who have endured the endless torture of this cruel disease must try my Drafts, for there is relief and comfort in every pair, whether your Rheumatism is chronic or acute, muscular, inflammatory, sciatic, lumbago, or gout. Send in my coupon today. Return mail will bring the Drafts, prepaid. Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received, send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide, and we take your word. Just sign and mail this coupon.



## FREE \$1 COUPON

Magic Foot Draft Co., Jackson, Mich.  
Please send a \$1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to

Name .....

Address .....

TO TRY FREE—As Advertised. RY2

306 MILLION DOLLARS  
NEW LIFE INSURANCE IN 1908.

THE PRUDENTIAL'S MOST REMARKABLE YEAR.

The year 1908 will pass into history as a year of business depression, of diminished incomes and reduced salaries. It will also be recorded as the year in which the Prudential Insurance Company of America wrote over \$306,000,000 of new, paid for life insurance. This would have been a splendid record in the piping times of prosperity. It is a most extraordinary record of success in view of the universal business depression which characterized the year 1908. The facts of the depression and the figures of the Prudential seem irreconcilable. But it may be true that the disturbed conditions were influential, on the one hand, in causing the consideration of a wise provision for the future, through life insurance. On the other hand, the Prudential's new low cost, ordinary, industrial and monthly income policies, offered advantages of life and income insurance which appealed to those who were considering insurance protection. The high standing of the Prudential also makes it possible to do business satisfactorily—because there can be no doubt of a Prudential promise. Whatever the conclusion, the fact remains that in a year of great financial stringency, there was enough cash in the country, and a desire on the part of the public, to buy and pay for \$306,000,000 of Prudential insurance.

JUDGING BY HIS FRESHNESS.

Gerald—"They say that a man becomes what he eats."

Geraldine—"You ought to try stale bread for a while."



STRANGEST FENCE IN THE WORLD.

CATTLE YARD AT LA GUAYRA, VENEZUELA, INCLOSED WITH HEAPED UP SKULLS AND HORNS OF SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.—E. J. Dalby.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 68.)

1. Nashville, Tenn.: 1. The Southern Railway Co., Memphis Division, gold first 5s at 110 and interest, pay about 4½ per cent. and are a good bond. 2. A very interesting market letter is prepared by Ralph A. Belknap, member of the Consolidated Exchange, at 66 Broadway, New York, who deals in small lots and invites accounts on margin. He will send his Wall Street letter if you will write him for it and mention Jasper. His "Story of Wall Street" will be sent to readers of this department free on receipt of 6 cents postage, if they will mention Jasper. This is an interesting and instructive book.

P. Peoria, Illinois: 1. Ontario and Western sold at 28 during the panic, when I called attention to its merits as a good 2 per cent. stock. It has recently been selling around 48. The contracts you refer to are issued in certificates of \$100 and upward, and bear 6 per cent. interest. They are based on New York real estate. 2. The details can be obtained if you will write to Dept. M., Monoton Realty Investing Corporation, Times Building, Broadway and 42d Street, New York. 3. International Steam Pump pref. pays 1½ per cent. quarterly, and has done so ever since its organization ten years ago. At the present price it is a fair purchase.

W. Little Rock, Ark.: 1. The C. B. and Q. general 4s are a high-grade investment, but at 102½ they yield considerably less than 4 per cent. I think just as well of the U. P. first-lieu refunding 4s, which make a better return. 2. You can get an excellent list of investment bonds and stocks if you will write for one to the old-established firm of S. L. Blood & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 66 Broadway, New York, and mention Jasper. This firm solicits correspondence on Stock Exchange matters from my readers. 3. I think well of Southern Pacific, though the pref. is the better for investment.

F. H., Albany, N. Y.: 1. American Chicle pref. pays 6 per cent. There is only \$3,000,000 of it, and as 18 per cent. is paid on the \$5,000,000 common ahead of the pref., the latter looks like a pretty safe purchase. 2. Purchases of less than five shares are sometimes made. Dealers in fractional lots will buy any number from one share upward. 3. If you know nothing about Wall Street it would be better if you would begin to trade in a very few shares until you learn the tricks of the trade and the ways of the Street. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange at 66 Broadway, New York, deal in small lots, and if you will write to the firm for their Circular "A-22," it will be found of interest.

W. H., Kansas City, Mo.: 1. National Biscuit is one of the best-managed corporations in the country, and for that reason the holders of its securities are apparently well satisfied with their returns. The pref. would, of course, be the safer from the investment standpoint. 2. Eight per cent. is not an exorbitant rate of interest to pay in new sections of the country, where money is in greater demand than supply. The first-mortgage loans to which you refer are on improved real estate in Houston, one of the most prosperous cities of Texas. Mr. William C. McLelland, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Tex., is offering these mortgages, and you can write to him for his references and make your own investigations in the matter.

B. S., Camden, N. J.: 1. Swift & Co. show a surplus almost \$3,000,000 larger than that of the previous year. The new stock looks like a purchase. 2. The increase in the number of idle cars is not indicative of a general resumption in business, but a slow improvement is noticeable, and a greater feeling of confidence in business circles. 3. Five per cent. is paid by the Industrial Savings and Loan Co., 32 Times Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York City, on moneys deposited with it and which it uses for loans on improved real estate in New York. The money draws interest from the time of its deposit, and is subject to withdrawal at any time. If you will write to the loan company at the address indicated and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY, full particulars will be given.

I. B., Quincy, Ill.: 1. The New York City 4½s yield a little less than 4 per cent. on the present price. The Atchison general mortgage 4s yield just about 4 per cent. and are safe. 2. The man who knows all about Wall Street is generally the one who has a good deal to learn, and I agree, therefore, with your conclusion. A sensible and thoughtful market letter, called "The Weekly Financial Review," is sent out by J. S. Bache & Co., prominent members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 42 Broadway, New York. Copies will be sent free to any readers of this department who will write for them and mention Jasper. 3. On its earnings B. R. T. ought not to pay dividends, but it may, in order to put up the stock and make a market, especially for the convertible bonds, which have been selling at a discount.

G. W., Rochester, N. Y.: 1. At this writing no official statement of the plan of reorganization of Chicago Great Western has been made. The statement that there is to be an assessment on the common and pref. B stock of \$10 a share, and that the stock is to be cut in two, is not official. 2. The safest purchase would be the A stock or the 4 per cent. debentures. 3. An industrial bond, yielding over 7 per cent., is offered by H. W. Bennett & Co., bankers, 20 Broad Street, New York, which firm highly recommends it as an especially well-secured investment. A half million of these bonds were offered, and only \$172,000 were not subscribed for. They are the bonds of the American Silk Co., and are a first mortgage, extending for three years, secured by the assets of the company, appraised at over \$3,000,000, or six times the amount of the bond issue. If these bonds were for a longer period, they would no doubt sell higher. Full information can be obtained by writing to Bennett & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York, asking for particulars, and mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1909. JASPER.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

## For Making Fudge and Taffy—get

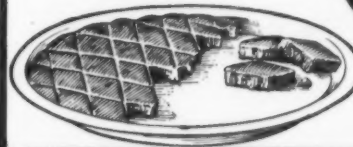
# Karo

A pure, fine-flavored syrup that makes the finest kind of candy.

In 10c, 25c, and 50c tins at all grocers

A book of cooking and candy-making recipes sent free on request.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., New York



# White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water."

Now ready, 1909 edition of the famous "Richard's Poor Almanack," the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and illustrated humorous book. Sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

OLD WINE IN NEW JARS.

"Every little bit padded to what you got makes just a little bit more." (Chaucer.)—Cornell Widow.

EMERSON OUTDONE.

Hitch not your wagon to a foot-light star, lest it be upset.—Princeton Tiger.

## Webster's New \$8.50 Encyclopedic Dictionary FREE with each of the first hundred orders

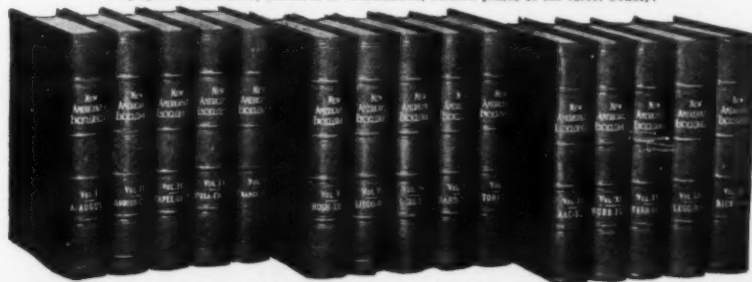
Tremendous price reduction—an overwhelming bargain—an extraordinary Half Price offer

MAGNIFICENT 1909 EDITION OF THE

## New Americanized Encyclopedia

FIRST IN WEALTH OF LEARNING, FIRST IN WEIGHT OF AUTHORITY, LATEST IN DATE OF PUBLICATION

Fifteen massive volumes, sumptuous binding, 10,000 double-column pages, 100 superb maps, 37,000 biographical references, hundreds of illustrations, colored plates of the rarest beauty.



Always the Greatest in the World  
Today the Cheapest in the World

\$1.00 Secures the Set  
Sent Free for Examination

A Home University, a College Education, a Huge Library

THE KING OF ALL ENCYCLOPEDIAS, AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE APPROACHED

You have always meant to get an Encyclopedia—every intelligent man does. NOW IS THE TIME. The possession of this latest and greatest of all ENCYCLOPEDIAS puts you ten years ahead of your less enterprising neighbor.

Other books tell you about ONE thing; this tells you EVERYTHING. It covers every phase of human knowledge, discovery, experience and belief. It records every step in the stately march of human progress. It covers all epochs of literature, all forms of government, all systems of religion. All gallant deeds and stirring scenes, all victories of brain or brawn, all marvels of science and invention, all the glorious achievements that have made history luminous and civilization possible are found in the ten thousand teeming pages of these splendid volumes. Can YOU afford to do without it?

**Its Matchless Authority.** The most brilliant thinkers of the century are enrolled as its contributors. Its writers include such men of world-wide fame as Matthew Arnold, James Bryce, John Morley, Andrew Lang, St. George Mivart, Canon Farrar, Edmund Gosse, John Stuart Blackie, Leslie Stephen, Edward Freeman, Lord Kelvin, Robertson Smith, Sir Norman Lockyer, Thorold Rogers, Saintsbury, Swinburne, Simon Newcomb, John Fiske, Cardinal Gibbons, John Bach McMaster, Admiral Melville, Thomas B. Reed, Carroll Wright; and these with hundreds of others equally famous give it an authority so overwhelming, so incomparable that it reigns without a rival in the realm of scholarship.

**Special HALF PRICE Offer.** To emphasize the issue of the 1909 edition of this magnificent work we are making for a limited time only a special introductory offer of just ONE-HALF the regular price. The cloth set we price at \$37, the half morocco at \$46. Moreover, with each of the first hundred orders to reach us we will send absolutely FREE Webster's New Encyclopedic Dictionary, retailing regularly at \$8.50. It is bound in Full Sheep, marbled edges, gold stamped and indexed. This combination of the world's most famous Encyclopedia and equally famous Dictionary gives you a magnificent reference library of enormous extent and unmatchable value.

**Send No Money Now.** Sign and mail the attached coupon for five days' FREE examination. You can return them AT OUR EXPENSE if they fail to give you entire satisfaction. We pay all transportation charges. Should you decide to purchase, then send us \$1.00 as first payment and pay the balance at the rate of \$2.00 per month for the cloth and \$2.50 per month for the half morocco.

**Do Not Delay.** At these phenomenal prices, the introductory sets will vanish like magic. It is the opportunity of a life-time. Enrich your mind, adorn your library, delight your family with this stupendous work. Write TO-DAY. Remember. No risk! No obligation! You purchase only if satisfied!

**The Booklovers Society**  
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

If you prefer the cloth edition after \$46.00 to \$37.00 and \$2.50 each month to \$2.00

Leslie's

Jan. 21, '09

The Booklovers Society

156 Fifth Avenue New York

Please send me for examination, prepaid, a complete set of the NEW AMERICANIZED ENCYCLOPEDIA in half morocco binding at your SPECIAL HALF PRICE offer of \$46.00. If the set is satisfactory, I agree to pay upon the purchase price the sum of \$1.00 in cash within 5 days after receipt of goods and \$2.50 each month thereafter for eighteen months. Title to remain in The Booklovers Society until full purchase price has been paid. If the books are not satisfactory, I am to notify you promptly and hold them subject to your order.

Also send me WEBSTER'S NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA DICTIONARY, which I am to receive absolutely FREE should I retain the set.

Name .....

Address .....

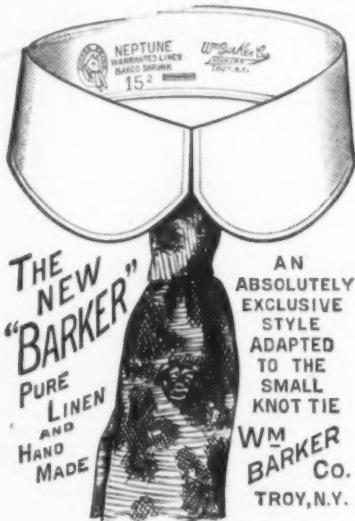


There is no beverage more delicious or healthful--particularly at this season--than

# Evans Ale

GRATIFIES the taste, refreshes the body, and builds bone and sinew. A wholesome, delicious and satisfying beverage, and a natural tonic. Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, Oyster Houses, and Dealers Everywhere.

C. H. EVANS & SONS, HUDSON, N. Y.



## LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified Advertising Medium

OVER 143,500 COPIES PRINTED EACH WEEK  
1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

### HOTELS

SEATTLE, WASH.

## HOTEL SAVOY

"12 Stories of Solid Comfort."

Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms, 135 baths. English Grill. \$1 up.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE START YOU in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. Full course of instruction free. We are manufacturers and have a new plan in the mail order line. Large profits. Small capital. You pay us in three months and make big profit. References given. Sworn statements.

PEASE MFG. CO.,  
1166 Pease Building Buffalo, N. Y.

### PATENTS

PATENTS THAT PAY. Protect your idea! Two Books free: "Fortunes in Patents--What and How to Invent"; 84-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrooman, 1162 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. \$8,500 offered for one invention. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patent Obtained or Fee Returned. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 16 years. Chandless & Chandless, Patent Attys., 913 F St., Washington, D. C.

### TRAVEL

TEN LIMITED, conducted parties to EUROPE in April, May, June, July. Everything First Class. "Old World Tourist Guide" Free. DE POTTER TOURS, 32 Broadway, N. Y. (30th Year)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

STC! LOOK!! LISTEN!!! The Inner-Bond Steel for Concrete Reinforcement is the best. Exclusive selling rights granted to proper parties in all large cities. State your facilities, and locality desired, to Arthur Priddle, Patentee, 185 Stevenson St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

FREE TO AGENTS--Safety Tea Kettle Wonderful invention. Impossible to burn hands from steam. Made of copper, nickel-plated. Can't boil over. Solid. \$10 a day. Write for illustrated book and Free Offer to Men and Women Agents. S. T. K. Co. 66 Ferguson Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

### POULTRY.

GREIDER'S BOOK ON POULTRY. Only 10c., postpaid. Tells about Pure Bred Poultry; illustrates sixty varieties; prices low. Contains fifteen beautiful chromos; perfect guide. Greider's Germicide kills lice. B. H. Greider, Rheims, Pa.

## What Notable People Are Talking About

### A PLEA FOR WORKING WOMEN.

By Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of the President-elect.



MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT, Wife of the President-elect of the United States. Copyright, 1908, by Robert L. Dunn.

IN PUBLIC affairs the wives and daughters of officials can exert a wide influence in awakening an interest in the conditions of government service. The government itself is one of the largest employers of labor in all parts of the country. In many branches of its service, notably in the Post-office Department, it may well be worth while to investigate whether all is being done which should be done for the health and comfort of employees. There is a peculiar fitness for women engaging in such work, where they can in such large measure ameliorate the conditions of their own sex. The old-fashioned family duties have passed in large measure from the home to the factory and workshop. The United States statistics for 1900 show that one out of every three women between the ages of sixteen and twenty is a breadwinner, and that of all women over the age of sixteen years one in five works for wages. From them will spring many of the new generation. To secure for them healthful, orderly places in which to work, with facilities for innocent recreation, proper exercise, and opportunities for social relaxation and educational improvement, is obviously a proper activity.

### THE MARRIAGE OF THE FUTURE.

By Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

THE INDUSTRIAL conditions of the modern home are such as to delay and often prevent marriage. Since "the home" is supposed to arise only from marriage, it looks as though the situation were frankly suicidal. So far, not seeing these things, we have merely followed our world-old habits of blaming the woman. She used to be content with these conditions, we say; she ought to be now. Back to nature! The woman refuses to go back, the home refuses to go forward, and marriage waits. The initial condition of ownership, even without servitude, reacts unfavorably upon the kind of marriage most desired. A woman slave is not a wife. The more absolutely a woman is her own mistress, in accepting her husband and her life with him, the higher is the grade of love and companionship open to them. Again, the economic dependence of the woman militates against a true marriage, in that the element of the economic profit degrades and commercializes love and so injures the family. The higher marriage toward which we are tending requires a full-grown woman, no one's property or servant, self-supporting, and proudly independent. Such marriage will find expression in a very different home.

### PROTECTION THE KEYNOTE OF OUR PROSPERITY.

By Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, of New York.



J. SLOAT FASSETT, Congressman from the thirty-third district of New York. McFarlin.

THE GREAT prosperity which has blessed this country has been for no single class, but has reached to the poorest paid toiler in the most crowded cities of the land. Our people constitute 86,000,000 of the best housed, best fed, best clothed people in the entire world, whose children have the amplest opportunity and the broadest outlook of any of the children in the whole round circle of this earth. We live on a higher plane of physical comfort, we pay the highest wages in the world, and the output in any line of human endeavor is higher in this country for individual workmen than anywhere else in the world. Almost all of our multifarious enterprises are protected by a system of tariff laws, so adjusted as to overcome the natural disadvantages against which otherwise we would be compelled to struggle, such as the lower plane of living and the lower wages of labor prevailing in other countries of the world. We protect the farmer and the artisan; we protect the mechanic and the manufacturer; we protect the output of the North, the East, the South, and the West; and under the stimulus of this protection the creative energies of our people have surprised and bewildered the world.

### MEN AND WOMEN SHOULD BE TRAINED TO THINK.

By President A. R. Hill, University of Missouri.

THINKING leads to faith, or to that kind of doubt which is as humble as faith. It is the ignorant and unthinking mind, with its triviality, its uncertainties, and its double vision, from which we have most to fear. The true scientific spirit fosters love of truth and discourages love of gain, and is thus essentially idealistic. And when I refer to thinking and to scientific training, I must not be understood to speak of the study of material objects and of physical science only, for our primary relation in life is not to things, but to persons, and the study of languages, history, political and social institutions, and philosophy may exemplify and inculcate the scientific spirit as freely as the study of the physical and biological sciences. To train men and women to think, and to think truly, the university must present such a range of subjects that students may share in the world's best inheritance in each of the great realms in human thinking, and acquire a true view of the whole field of knowledge. And all this work should be carried on in an atmosphere permeated with ethical and esthetic ideals, and students of all departments should be in constant touch with the best in the realms of literature, music, and the fine arts.

**STYLE NEATNESS COMFORT THE IMPROVED BOSTON GARTER**

The Name is stamped on every loop--Be sure it's there

**THE Velvet Grip CUSHION BUTTON CLASP**

LIES FLAT TO THE LEG--NEVER SLIPS, TEARS, NOR UNFASTENS

Worn All Over The World

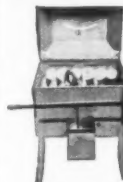
Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

GEORGE FROST CO. Boston, Mass.

**INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES**

## THE SANITARY DISHWASHER

### FOR FAMILY USE



Washes, rinses, dries and polishes the most delicate china, glassware, silverware in 3 to 5 minutes. Cleanses and sterilizes dishes with scalding soap suds and rinses them completely, removing all traces of food, grease, stains, etc. Hands do not touch water. Saves labor, time, towels, breakage. The one simple and successful SANITARY method of washing dishes. Compact, durable, strong all-metal construction, lasts a lifetime. Hundreds of women now using them, relieved of the drudgery of dish washing. Read their letters in our free booklet. Write today.

NATIONAL MACHINE & STAMPING CO.  
1205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Detroit, Mich.

## Worth Reading

A mining paper that gives you information.  
A mining paper that prevents bad investments.  
A mining paper that advises good investments.  
A mining paper giving this advice is worth reading.

Send your name and address and it will be mailed you six months free.

**AMERICAN SECURITIES**  
32 Broadway Dept. 64 New York

## ME-GRIM-INE

FOR ALL FORMS OF HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA  
Write for a Free Trial Box,  
The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO.,  
(Sold by Druggists) SOUTH BEND, IND.  
Estab. 1899

**HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS**

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

**CAN'T SLIP. DEFY THE ICE!**

Wear "Little Clinchers" and you can climb an iceberg! Prevent falls and broken bones. Off or on in 30 seconds--no nails or screws. Don't injure shoes. Heel Plate Folds Over! Indorsed and protects carpets. 25c. postpaid. Circular free. Agents Wanted. AMERICAN SALES CO. 100 East Ninth St., NEW YORK

**ASTHMA** I want to tell all who are afflicted with Asthma, what cured me after 46 years of suffering.  
G. F. ALEXANDER, 47 1-2 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

**COINS** I pay from \$1 to \$600 for thousands of rare coins, stamps and paper money to 1894. Send stamp for illustrated circular, get posted and make money quickly.  
VONDERGEN, the Coin Dealer, Dept. F. L., BOSTON, MASS.

Steel sectional filing cabinets are now made so much like wood that their true composition can only be detected by the sense of touch.

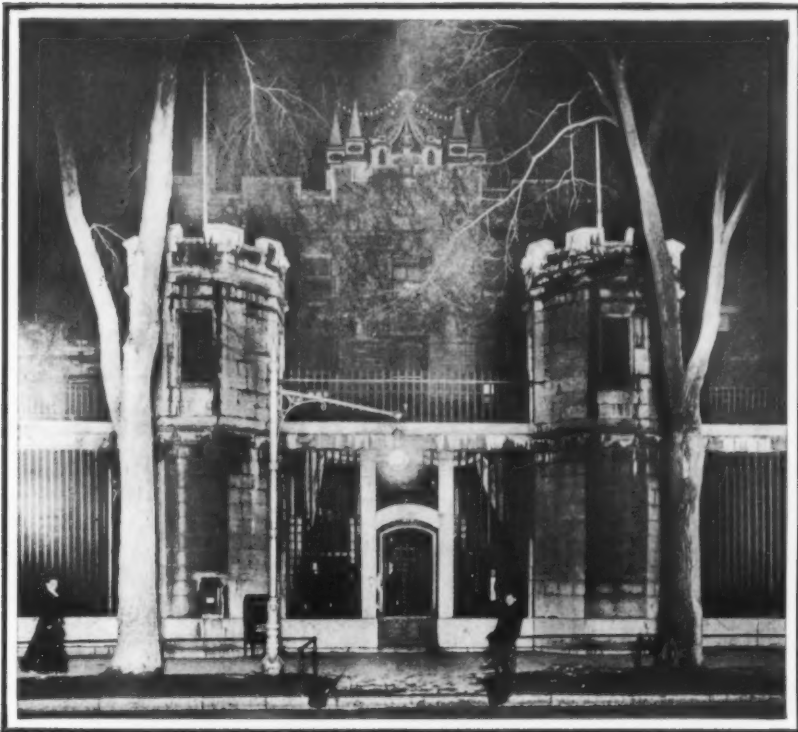
Therefore they match up perfectly with quartered oak or mahogany fittings. But whether you select filing devices in wood or steel, get the best obtainable--those made by the Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincinnati, whose agents sell at factory prices which are uniform everywhere.

Sold on approval--freight paid--catalogue on request.



DISCOURAGING CRIME IN THE ORIENT FIFTY YEARS AGO.  
WHIPPING A CONVICTED THIEF THROUGH THE STREETS OF CANTON, CHINA.  
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, January 22d, 1859, and copyrighted.





REMARKABLE AND UNIQUE PHOTO OF A FAMOUS PRISON.  
FLASHLIGHT PICTURE TAKEN AT NIGHT AT THE ENTRANCE OF AUBURN (N. Y.) PRISON—THE  
EXPLOSION OF THE FLASHLIGHT POWDER CAUSED THE ARREST OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER  
ON SUSPICION OF ATTEMPTING TO BLOW UP THE INSTITUTION.—E. J. Kramer.

#### Arizona's Wonderful Canyon.

HOW MANY Americans trot off to Europe in search of something new who have never seen, and probably never known of, the Grand Canyon of Arizona, the most stupendous, awful, mysterious, beautiful, and attractive natural wonder in the world? It has a depth of 6,000 feet, is over 60,000 feet wide, and incloses a magnificent river, framed in by giant peaks with all the colors of the rainbow. This magnificent canyon has been brought within easy reach by Pullman car from our great cities. A trip can be made from New York in three days, and from Chicago in two, on the famous California Limited of the Atchison system. Any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY interested in the beautiful illustrated "Canyon Booklets" just issued by the Atchison Railroad can have copies without charge if he or she will write to W. J. Black, traffic manager, Atchison system, 1118-L Railway Exchange, Chicago, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c. a bottle.

#### Gymnastic Merry Widowing.

THE PICTURE below, recently printed in the *London Illustrated News*, shows a remarkable figure in a more remarkable dance. In Brandenburg and one or two other Tyrolean valleys, which boast of a particularly muscular fair sex, the girl, at the conclusion of her swain's fantastical jumps, catches hold of him by his braces and hoists him up bodily



(though aided, of course, by a slight spring on the part of her partner); and while he, balancing himself with both hands on her shoulders, treads the ceiling to the rhythm of the music, she dances about the room, displaying a truly remarkable strength. The men are seldom less than six feet in stature, and the question of which is the weaker sex is a matter of conjecture.

#### Business Chances Abroad.

IN AUGUST next the fourth Latin-American congress will be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Consul-General Anderson, of that city, expresses the opinion that the exposition will offer exceptionally good opportunity for American manufacturers in some lines to get in touch with a rapidly growing trade in Latin America.

ACCORDING to Consul Canada, the time is ripe for some American firm to establish an agency at Vera Cruz, Mexico, where the barbers of that region may obtain furniture and supplies. There is no such establishment there at present, and the consul thinks that such an agency would be patronized by 500 barber shops. The consul also suggests that similar agencies be established at Orizaba, Jalapa, Cordova, and several other towns. He says that two of the largest sewing-machine manufacturers in America are doing a heavy business in Mexico by selling machines on the installment plan. It would be a good idea, he thinks, to dispose of supplies to Mexican barbers in the same way.

A GOOD JUDGE  
OF FINE WHISKEY WILL PRONOUNCE



**HUNTER**  
BALTIMORE  
**RYE**



A PERFECT PRODUCT OF THE STILL, BECAUSE WHISKEY CANNOT BE MORE CAREFULLY MADE, AGED AND PERFECTED

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

## HOTEL LENOX

ONE OF THE FINEST MODERN  
FIREPROOF HOTELS IN  
THE COUNTRY

TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM  
THE BACK BAY STATIONS,  
AND ONE BLOCK FROM  
COPLEY SQUARE

AINSLIE & GRABOW CO., Managers

H. L. MERRY and L. M. BOOMER  
of the Hotel Plaza, New York,  
Resident Managers

Boylston and Exeter Sts.  
BACK BAY, BOSTON

"He hasn't any pull."  
"No. He's next to nobody."—Prince-  
ton Tiger.

**WHY NOT BE AN ARTIST?**  
Our graduates are filling High Salaried Positions. Good artists  
**EARN \$25 TO \$100 PER WEEK**  
and upwards, in easy fascinating work. Our course of Personal Home Instruction by correspondence, is complete, practical. Eleven years' successful teaching. Expert instructors. Positions guaranteed competent workers. Write for Handsome Art Book, Free.  
**SCHOOL OF APPLIED ART (Founded 1898.)**  
81, Gallery Fine Arts, Battle Creek, Mich.

## NEW AMSTERDAM HOTEL

4th Ave. &  
21st St.  
New York



European Plan  
Rooms with use of Bath \$1 and up. With private Bath \$2 for one, \$2.50 for two and upward.

**New Baths and Plumbing**

Most Convenient Location in City  
From 23d Street railroad ferries or from Grand Central Station, take cars direct to hotel; no transfers.

Special Rates Made

#### FREE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HOME STUDY

Bookkeeping, Banking, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Corporation Accounting, Voucher System, etc. Easiest and complete course ever devised for correspondence instruction. Tuition free of charge. Nominal charge for books. Write for Free Scholarship at once.

**STANDARD CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,**  
Washington Bank Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.  
MATTHEW J. CONNER, Established 1899, JOHN A. CONNER, PRESIDENT, SECRETARY.

Marriage—An institution for the blind. — *University of Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Globe-Wernicke

WOOD  
AND  
STEEL

Filing Cabinets

ARE YOU ENGAGED  
IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING LINES OF BUSINESS:

Advertising Agt. or Mgr.  
Architect  
Automobile Mfr.  
Banker or Broker  
Book-keeper  
Builder or Contractor  
Commission Merchant  
Collection Agency  
Dentist  
Doctor or Surgeon  
Engraver  
Fertilizer Factory  
Fraternal Officer  
Gas and Electric Co.  
Hospital Physician  
Installment House  
Insurance Officer  
Insurance Agent  
Lawyer  
Lumber Mfr. or Dealer  
Mail Order  
Manufacturer  
Municipal Clerk  
Optician  
Paper Mfr. or Agent  
Paint Mfr. or Agent  
Printer or Publisher  
Purchasing Agent  
Railroad Official  
Real Estate  
Sales Manager  
Shoe Mfr. or Agent  
Stock Keeper  
Tailoring  
Trust Company  
Vehicles  
Water Works  
Wholesale Merchant  
Y. M. C. A. Official

THEN WRITE TO-  
DAY FOR THIS  
CATALOGUE

Boxes, Drawers, Trays and Filing Devices  
IN WOOD AND STEEL

For Every Size of Paper, from a Business Card  
To an Insurance Policy

Look at the Diagram



For Cards  
and Papers.  
Inches

3 x 5  
4 x 6  
5 x 8  
6 x 9  
7 x 4 1/2  
7 x 11  
8 x 9 1/2  
8 1/2 x 9 1/2  
9 x 11 1/2  
9 x 3 1/2  
9 x 4 1/2  
9 1/2 x 6 1/2  
9 1/2 x 11 1/2  
9 x 16  
10 1/2 x 4 1/2  
10 1/2 x 12  
10 1/2 x 14

For Papers.  
Inches

11 1/2 x 10 1/2  
11 1/2 x 4 1/2  
12 x 11 1/2  
13 1/2 x 11  
14 1/2 x 9  
14 1/2 x 14 1/2  
15 1/2 x 18 1/2  
15 x 38  
16 x 9  
17 x 31  
18 1/2 x 11 1/2  
18 x 15  
18 1/2 x 22 1/2  
18 1/2 x 15 1/2  
19 1/2 x 15 1/2  
30 1/2 x 14 1/2  
38 x 22 1/2

Wood and Steel Filing Devices

For the care of any card, slip, paper, document, check, bill, proof, contract, drawing, abstract, catalogue, loose sheet, record card, shipping ticket, diagram, photograph, blue print, insurance policy, etc., used in commercial transactions.

If you are engaged in any of the different lines of business represented in the marginal column you need our catalogue constantly as a reference work. It is the Standard Dictionary on Office Equipment in Wood and Steel, the largest one issued by any concern in the world.

In writing specify *Filing Cabinet Catalogue U-809*. Mailed free on request.

**The Globe-Wernicke Co., CINCINNATI.**

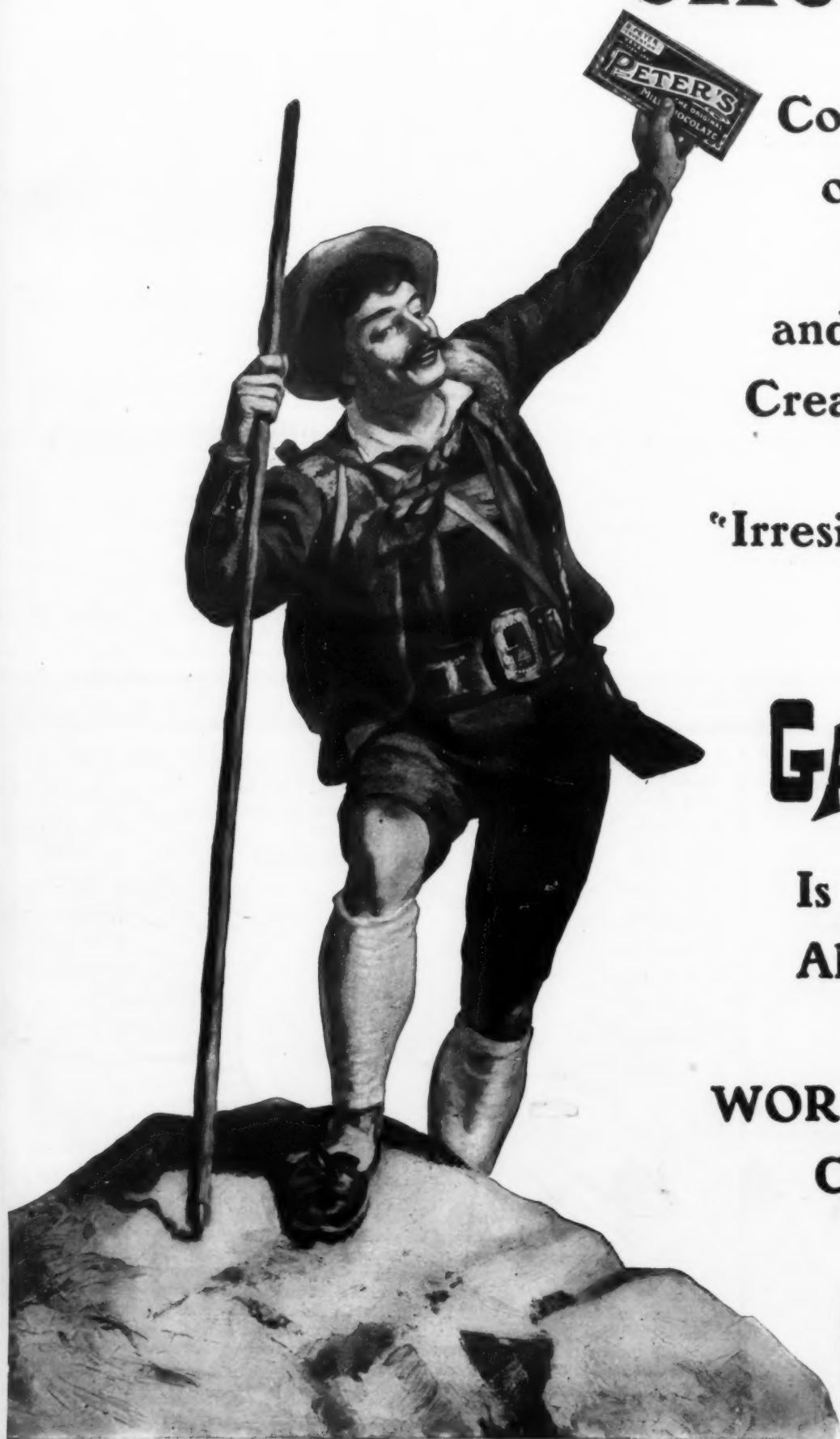
Branch Stores: 380-382 Broadway, New York. 224-228 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 91-93 Federal Street, Boston



# PETER'S

"High as the  
Alps in Quality"

## THE ORIGINAL MILK CHOCOLATE



Composed Solely  
of the Finest  
Chocolate  
and Pure, Fresh  
Cream-Laden Milk

"Irresistibly Delicious"  
in Flavor

### GALAPETER

Is Conceded by  
All Who Know  
*The*  
WORLD'S FAVORITE  
CHOCOLATE

LAMONT, CORLISS & CO.  
Sole Agents  
NEW YORK